This paper is entirely depend-

ent upon the People. If it is

their support. If that support

s not given, the paper cannot

ceed. Send a club quick!

ing their cause good, it merits

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PUBLIC DEMANDS RELIEF.

to The Legislature and Congress Who

Will Look After Their Welfare No Fro-

tection From The Railroad Commis

RALEION, N. C. Aug. 11 .- The ques

as been often asked whether the co

age of silver would be a panacea for the depression under which the coun

Among the many oppressions visited

with burdens grievous to be borne, but which they will not touch with so

but have enhanced

whose firm shared largely in the \$18,-

to 7 cents a pound, he has not re-

duced his fares nor freights and a

pound of cotton will only carry its

Is there no protection for the peo

le? Certainly there is, but it is in

of the corporations in whose behalf they extend their powers by every

STATE R. R. COMMISSIONS.

After this result with the Inter-state

ommission could the record of the

rare instances had a majority of pro-

gressive members in close sympathy

not. As a rule railroad commissions

have limited themselves to a cheese

nuch as one of their little

ucts.

VOL. XIV.

TOM WATSON ON BRYAN.

He Analyses The New York Speech and Tells Why Some Planks in The Platform Were Ignored.

NEW YORK TRIPA MISTAKE.

More Expenditure of Money and Work Should Be Given To The South and West By The Goldbugs-Sewall's Nomination Intended As a Baim For The Monopolies lew York World.]

THOMASON, Ga., Aug. 17 .- Mr ewall's speech of acceptance was a Bryan's dwelt upon one topic alone— the silver question. It is true that made a few general references to usts and devoted a paragraph neome tax, but the one subje which he dwelt upon was silver.

Upon this issue Mr. Bryan spoke length and with great power of atement and reasoning. He him-lf would hardly claim that he has ginated any new argument upon nestion which has been so thor ly handled in speeches, books editorials during the last ten or een vears.

His presentation of silver claim s not so comprehensive as that de in the elaborate speech of Senor John P. Jones, of Nevada, 90; his arraignment of the evils of ntraction was not so graphic as at made by Congressman Charles owne in 1895, or that made by Conssman William H. Felton of 1876, were his answers to the object those made in the recent speech Senator Daniel.

But we think that never before ave the merits of the case against he single gold standard been beter stated in the same number of ords than Mr. Bryan stated them his Madison Square address.

AS THE NEW YORK TRIP A SUCCESS This much being said, the ques-on still remains: "Was the trip o New York a success?" Did the nvasion of the enemy's country realt in a triumph? We think not. Mr Bryan wrote his speech at his The Gulf Stream of the Bryan oraory was relied upon to roll genially

His throat was sore and his, voice husky, and when the audience saw free silver foes be whipped. that they must sit in the sweltering heat for two hours while an exhausted orator read a speech they could not hear, they very naturally began to walk out, knowing that the newspapers would all have the

speech the next morning. LOST HIS AUDIENCE.

The people went away by thous ands while the plucky but tired out orator painfully plodded through his manuscript. No man living under hese circumstances have done betof readers and make thousands of pleasant words and explanation. votes. But as a speech it was a

its influence upon those who to act in conjunction with the execuad but the success of a speech must ever be judged by its effect

It is remarkable that in his speech of acceptance Mr. Bryan should fully canvassed every point and planks in his platform relating to as nominees by written ballot the cent date. national banks, to railroads, and to following ticket: the tariff. To each of these planks the people who will follow Mr. Bryan's future attach vast imporance. Upon no subject did Mr Jefferson, so often quoted by Mr. Bryan, express himself more forcibly or more frequently than on that of national banks of issue. hated them, feared them and fought them with all the zeal of a fanatic, yet his brilliant young disciple is forced to keep silent upon that issue. although it is inseparably connected with the money question, which he so ably discussed.

WHY HE IGNORED THE TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS.

Why did Mr. Bryan have to keep mum on that topic? Because of the fact that Arthur Sewall, his running mate, is a national banker. Again there was the question of the tariff. The last legacy which the patient blic received from a Democratic ongress was a tariff bill which even leveland would not sign. A Democratic President indicted it as being the offspring of "party perfidy and party dishonor." Its sugar chedule was sold in advance to the Sugar Trust and was written as avemeyer wanted it by a Cabinet Its eight-year Government oan of more than a hundred million every year to the Whiskey Trust was Democratic surrender to a graspng syndicate. All through this ungned tariff bill ran the protective eature, illustrating class legislation n its most impudent and oppressive form, and yet Mr. Bryan, who first won fame by his tariff-reform speech, If the election were to be held to-

A POOR WAY TO BEAT MCKINLEY. To expect to defeat McKinley with- dous efforts will be put forth by the out saying a word against McKin- Republicans they will not be able to ley is something new under the sun, stop the movement of the masses but Mr. Bryan's silence was proper against the millionaires." and necessary. He could not afford to denounce protection while Mr. Sewall, his running mate, is so three months for \$1,00

well known as a protectionist. Sewall is even now acting in league with the Republicans to secure legislation which will levy tribute upon SAYS TOT HE NEVER WAS IN THE every American consumer of forign goods in the selfish interest of the New England shipbuilders, of whom he is one, and just as Mr. Sewall's presence on the ticket prevented Mr. Bryan from assailing nalican doctrine of protection, so the same baneful influence prevented him from denouncing railroad monopoly and extortion. Mr. Sewall being a corporationist of lusty pro

rtions himself. In fact, it seems the mission Mr. Sewall in the campaign to act The North and East Will Be Controlled as a contradiction to Mr. Bryan and to the Chicago platform. For instance, Mr. Bryan said in one of his speeches the other day that if he should be elected the people who elected him would not be found ask ing favors of the Government. SEWALL THE SOOTHING SYRUP OF THE

> CAMPAIGN. We had not quite finished claping hands over this statement be re it was made clear to us that the n-n who are backing the ticket to take their places and vote fo n New England will demand that protective tariff and free silver. the Government levy a fine upon Mr. Sewall's presence on the tick

lasses of the North and East: "Don't get scared at Bryan's other spokesmen on the road, As TO ELECT THE OTHER, AND WILL rely upon volunta peeches. I will see to it that the preaching to the people, already LEAVE NOTHING IN ITS POWER UNpresent state of things is not dis-

In other words, Sewall is the remedy of applying the hair of the INTEREST OF THE OTHER." oothing syrup of the campaign for the monopolists, and as he is relied Democrats from wailing too much pay rolls of the big bonanzas for a under the infliction of Bryan's Populistic proclivities.

ns made to free coinage so ample BRYAN'S EASTERN INVASION CALLED

The fact that Mr. Bryan's Eastern nvasion is called off shows that nis managers are disappointed with the New York trip. It was a nistake. The same expenditure of Bryan gave out the following statemoney and work in the West and ment relative to Senator Thurston's South would have harvested results charge that he was employed by four times as great. The North and mine owners to work for free silver East will almost sarely be controlled by the gold standard men. The on several occasions, but the reiteracrack of the job-lash will compel the tion of it by Senator Thurston, a reluctant votes of the very laborers distinguished resident of my own who have been cheering Bryan on State, justifies me in answering it his way to New York. Free silver again. home in Nebraska and went to New York for the express purpose of win- North and East if there were free UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, BEEN ing a great personal victory by voters to give them, but a man elivering it. He hoped to electrify whose life depends on his job canis hearers and put his campaign on not lightly indulge his choice when boom. It was said confidently the giver of the job has a preference hat he would go right on from New the other way which he is willing to OF OR BEEN PAID BY ANY BIMETALLIC York and "invade" New England. pitilessly enforce upon the employee. LEAGUE OR ASSOCIATION. If the free silver fight is to be won, the sooner the attention of the hrough those chilly regions and to managers is given to those two sec-

varm the iceburgs of Maine itself tions from which the votes must to a thaw.

Come the better. Much precious fession, my income since my retiretime has already been lost. Let Mr.
ment from Crongress has been deont. Mr. Bryan on his way to New Arthur Sewall retire from the ticket, rived entirely from lectures before fork spoke so often and so much join his son Harold and make Mc. that when the time came for him' to Kinley speeches all over New Engmake the great speech he could not land and let Bryan and Watson join South. In no other way can the

For Senate-W. O. Stratford.

Prof. John W. Woody.

WILL. MONTGOMERY,

vick L. Kernodle.

Secretary.

sine die.

Shoreham.

For House of Representatives-

For Treasurer-Julius M. Dick.

question has been going on for

cere believers in free and unlimited

men of this country, the mechanics

are going to stand up for what they

of money will be used, but there can

be no such thing as wholesale cor-

ruption, and the effort to buy up

concede that, and although stupen-

Five copies of THE CAUCASIAN

W. O. STRATFORD,

Ch'rm Ex. Com.

bureaus (which have usually paid me a fixed sum), and from contribu-He was worn out. hands and solidify the West and tions made by the people of the localities where I have spoken. In some instances I have derived noth-T. E. WATSON. ing at all. In most cases I have reseived more than enough to pay Guilford County Convention. The county convention of the traveling expenses. In only two in-Peoples party of Guilford was called stances, I think, has my compensatraveling expenses. In only two into order by chairman W. O. Strat- tion exceeded \$100, and in those inford, as per call. While the conven- stances it was about \$200 at one tion was not large, yet there were place and about \$300 at another.

The first platform on which present representative members of ran for Congress in 1890, before I Mr. Giles F. Glascock was called was known politically outside of my to the chair by the ex-chairman to State, contained a free coinage act as temporary chairman and Mr. plank. My Republican opponent Will Montgomery was named as that year was an advocate of free er than Mr. Bryan, possibly no temporary chairman. The ex-chair- coinage. In the campaign of 1892 I other man could have done so well. man.just before calling Mr. Glascock also ran on a free coinage platform. As an essay on the silver question to preside, made a very brief speech In 1894 I again ran on a free coinis paper was a success. It will ive and it will convince thousands followed by Prof. Woody in some the Senate, Mr. Thurston, while op-

sisted that he favored bimetallism Then an advisory board of eight of "I wrote the free coinage plank the most conservative men in the on which I ran in 1890 and the free party was elected whose function is coinage planks in the Nebraska tive committee of the county, the State platform in 1891, 1894 and 1896, and I tried to secure the adop two with full powers to do whatever a convention might do, and after this committee had retired and careonly mention this to show that my have completely ignored those available men as candidates, elected advocacy of free silver is not of re-

> "Having made this answer to Mr. l'hurston's letter I shall hereafter take no notice of individual newspaper comment on this subject. If the Republican National Commit-County Commissioner-Lospeeches by any mine owner or group The convention then adjourned of mine owners, or by any association supported by mine owners, l am ready to make a statement showing in detail all money received by me for speechmaking.

SENATOR THURSTON RETRACTS. Washington Post.]
Washington Post.]
Washington Post.]
Washington Post.]
Washington Post.]

"The wage-earners of New England are on the side of silver," said Senator John Mr. George F. Washburn, of Boston, a member of the Populist National Executive Committee, at the Short Refracts.

SERVICE THURSTON REFRACTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—"Mr. Bryan's man Butler.

SERVICE THURSTON REFRACTS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—"Mr. Bryan's man Butler.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—"Mr. Bryan's man "In Massachusetts daily meetings

are being held, where the silver the silver mine owners. cause is explained and defended and "Mr. Bryan has denied the charge, labor circles the discussion of this added Mr. Thurston.

bor and Trades Unions men are sin- card, addressed to the public. "On July 11 the Chicago Chronicle one question of finance. The two com-charged W. J. Bryan with being a mittees will not interfere, for while and laborers in the cities, and the Madison, Wis., I read the editorial ent voters even in the same town." men whose labor feeds the nation of the Chronicle, and insisted that

press this morning. I stated in Nemorrow, Bryan would win; I am suce that most of the Republicans manner of doing.

"JOHN M. THURSTON." LINCOLN BANKERS EXONERATE MR. BRYAN FROM THE CHARGE.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 19 .- A careful investigation among all of the banks of this city has resulted in a failure to find any evidences of Mr.

Mr. BRYAN EDENIES THE CHARGE. Bryan's having been at any time in

RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1896.

eccipt of sums of money for services endered to the Bimetalie League. A canvas of those persons here who have been most energetic in EMPLO OF ANY MINE OWNERS circulating the report against Mr. Bryan has resulted in an acknowlgement of their mability to repronce any proof of the statement. They say that their reasons for beo's Denial-Rendy to Make a Estatement Showing in Detail all Money lieving it true were that it had, not been denied.

TLY OR INDIRECTLY.

There was a time when the own-

"Sharon, Stanford, Fair, Jones

Stewart, and others gratified their

ancy in this manner until the nov-

zed attorneys and other employed

when it passes a tariff bill, the pro-

"Among the many who have thus

silver combine has not, since retire-

MR. BRYAN'S DENIAL

UPPER RED HOOK, Aug. 18 .- M:

"I have already denied this charge

William J

dog to the wound.

number of years, is

visible means of support.

wore off, and then they depu

Semate.

MIn an address delivered by Senator Thurston, of Nebraska, at the Chatauqua Assembly, at Madison, have ever come to Mr. Bryan sachusetts. Wis., on July 31st, he read portions through the Lincoln banks nor have of an editorial published in the Chibeen cashed or deposited by him.

An officer of the Columbia Naeago Chroniele on the 11th of July, charging Mr. Bryan as being in the

employ of the silver mine owners.

The editorial, as read, is as follows:

Mr. Bryan's bank account never

Mr. Bryan's bank account "There was a time when the own-s of the big bonanzas of the far dreds of dollars. This man has al-West were glad to occupy, by pur-chase, seats in the United States politically.

limping as a result of the bites of DONE TO HELP EITHER OR BOTH. BUT the free silver cur, the sovereign IT WILL NOT SACRIFICE ONE IN THE

made by Senator Marion Butler to-night to some newspaper correspond-ents. During the day Mr. Butler, ers we have made in the South, with the leading commercial nations upon to keep Northern and Eastern been employed, and carried on the night to some newspaper correspondwho is Chairman of the Populist Na- where we have managed with very (England) of the world which we to take charge of the details of the Bryan, of Nebraska. The paid tional Committee, had had conferagent and spokesman for the free ences with Senator Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National ment from Congress, had any other Committee, and with Senator Faulkner, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, and a correspoddent has asked him wheth er the Populist Executive Commit-

> name of either Bryan or Watson from the Populist National ticket. This declaration was made in the presence of George F. Washburn, of Massachusetts, a member of the Populist Executive Committee, and Chairman Butler turned to him, say-

tee now meeting in this city would

take action towards withdrawing the

"I believe that represents the unanimous opinion of the commit-tee does it not?"

IN THE EMPLOY OF ANY MINE-OWN-ERS INDIVIDUALLY OR COLLECTIVE-"That is perfectly correct," re-plied Mr. Washburn, "and so far LY, DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY, NOR HAVE I EVER BEEN IN THE EMPLOY as we are advised it represents the unanimous sentiment of our Na-tional Committee as well." Mr. "Aside from my editorial services Washburn was so much pleased of about \$150 per month paid by the with the directness of the statement Omaha World-Herald, and a small that he insisted upon having a copy amount derived from the legal pro- of the words taken down for his own

> NOT TO NOTIFY CANDIDATES. In answer to the question as to

Senator Butler said: unwritten law of the Peoples Party three electoral tickets in the field. to refrain from these formal notifi-

conference with Senator Jones today?" asked the correspondent. 'No; it was determined upon be-

fore," was Chairman Butler's reply. To-night Senator Jones had another long conference with Chairman Butler. Senator Butler, when interview was very satisfactory.

National Headquarters Selected. WASHINGTON, Aug. 19 .- Chairman Butler this afternoon annennced the appointment of the following tion of free coinage planks in the State platforms of 1892 and 1893. I campaign: H. W. Reed, of Georgia, chairman; Dr. C. F. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, and M. C. Rankin, of In-

diana.

Geo. F. Washburn, of Massachu setts, has been appointed to take charge of the headquarters at Chicago. After going to his home and tee will say officially that I have Washburn will go to Chicago. Chairgetting business affairs in shape Mr. man Butler says that headquarters committee holds an option upon the proposed rooms and Chairman Faulkner has offered them to Chair-

on the part of W. J. Bryan that he was or had been in the employ of ler denied that any pooling arrangement for the circulation of literature on the part of W. J. Bryan that he that he will accept the offer. Buthad been or would be arranged bethe halls are never large enough to hold the audiences. Popular internewspaper, and I have no hesitatest at fever heat. In organized time the claring that I believe him," tween the Democratic but admitted that they would work together in the utmost harmony. You cannot send out too much lit Senator Thurston gave to the As- erature in a campaign like this," years, and nearly all Knights of La- sociated Press to-night the following said he, "for the people are crying for light and knowledge upon the

Later to-night Chairman Butler, Mr. Bryan owed it as a duty to the of the Populist national committee, believe is right. An immense amount American people to answer the and Vice Chairman Stevens, of the Silverites, signed a contract for the "His explicit denial appears in the rental of this portion of the old Wormley Hotel now occupied by the braska that Mr. Bryan's denial Democratic committee, and preparwould be accepted by me, and that ations will be made to move in at would so notify the country, which take this immediate and public new quarters. The three headquarters anner of doing. under one roof, and in the dissemination of literature they will all

work together. YOU CAN ENCOURAGE THE CAUSE OF REFORM BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE CAUCASIAN-\$1.00 A YEAR.

THE COMMITTEE ADJOURNED

an Butler Will Give His Whol

Time to the Campaign. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The ex-cutive committee of the Populist party has adjourned, subject to the eall of the chairman. It has accom plished all that could be done at the present time in arranging for headquarters in Chicago. It was decided that J. R. Sovereign should be be supposed to come from any one connected with the silver interests are ment of M. Bovereign should be assigned to the Chicago headquarters which will be under the man-

Chairman Butler, of course, will

whole attention to the campaign. during most of the campaign C. H. Cotton mills running on half time, sion. Pirtle, chief of the Senate document hundreds and hundreds of people with the use of silver as money, room, will be in charge of the send-out of employment, and this very Mexico has progressed marvelously BRYAN AND WATSON.

BRYAN AND WAT ing out, of documents. Mr. Butler thing is making tramps out of some the Government levy a fine upon twery citizen who dares to buy forcing goods which are not brought to his country in the ships of Sewall always does something for silver out the ships of Sewall always does something for silver out the country in the ships of Sewall always does something for silver out the necessary some of the interactive country in the ships of the enteractive country in the ships of Sewall always does something for silver out by the Democratic committee out by the Democratic committee the remedy for these hard times? With its aid siexico, despite the remedy for these hard times? With its aid siexico, despite the remedy for these hard times? With its aid siexico, despite the remedy for these hard times? With its aid siexico, despite the remedy for these hard times? We have tried a gold standard system and times are getting worse that the componing that the MR. BRYAN IS AS MUCH OUR CANDI- ler said this morning that the com-Mr. Sewall's presence on the tick prietors of the big bonanzas have twas meant to say to the privileged found it profitable to keep a large this committee has power it will. for want of funds and Secretary Edwill not do. Will the Republican number of editors, lecturers, and other spokesmen on the road, as to elect the other, and will rely upon voluntary subscriptions as Let us examine the platform of this

> man Butler, "to pay our expenses us, for we claim the money question thus far. We have no rich men to is the foremost of the day. Here is little money.'

ers and with free silver leaders in must be preserved."

list party to day moved into head- the name will be changed and not list party to day moved into headquarters with the Democratic party in the Willey building. Vice to distinctly understand that if the Chairman Stavens of the Silver Republican party is victorious this control on his railroads; now, though he and been made for entertaining the distinguished Chinese guest at Washvalue of money till cotton brings only Chairman Stevens, of the Silver Republican party is victorious this ington. party, said to-day that the silver fall that the EXISTING GOLD STANDbranch headquarters in Chicago ARD WILL BE PRESERVED. I WANT would be every bit as important as TO IMPRESS THIS ON YOUR MINDS. the headquarters here and would Is their remedy all right? Does it

Mr. Daniels' Mission.

Washington Post.] Josephus Daniels, member of the Democratic national committee from North Carolina, came here to try to patch up party difficulties in that State. He was in conference with and how can we obtain it? The his own State. He says the eleven Let us put silver where it be whether Messrs. Bryan and Wat- electoral votes of North Carolina poor silver has been kept down son would be notified of their nomination by the Populist convention, iels left for home last night. Nothwhat have been the results? It is Senator Butler said:

Senator Butler said:

Watson. Mr. Danthat cowardly cur, gold, and oh, what have been the results? It is Senator Butler said:

Senator Butler said:

Watson. Mr. Danthat cowardly cur, gold, and oh, what have been the results? It is Senator Butler said:

Senator Butler said: "It has never been the custom of thus far. He said that the Demo-the Populist Party to notify their crats had offered the Populists five Are you feeling to-day, my brother? Presidential candidates. Weaver electors out of the eleven. He If not, where is your feelings? Have

ing, he said, has been accomplished an old saying that when people and Field were not formally notified thinks Mr. Butler's statement will you any? Is your conscience dead? of their nomination, and all the pre- prevent the possibility of a Populist- Have you given up in despair? Oh, cedents of the party are against this Republican fusion such as was fear- my fellow man! let us rise up as one practice. In fact, it seems to be the ed, but that it may result in placing man in next November and crush When Senator Butler was inform-"Was the determination not to the Democratic vote in that State is notify Messrs. Bryan and Watson of 125,000, the Populist vote 50,000, their nomination reached after your and the Republicon 110,000, he said:

"Did you ask him why it is that a party with 125,000 votes wants to put principle above party and vote fuse with a party having 50,000? It is generally admitted that the party polling 100,000 votes in a threecornered fight in North Carolina will carry the State. The only inasked about this, said that the ference is that Mr. Daniels knows as naked? Will you vote for Your well as anybody that the last vote in North Carolina is something that THE DOGS? Will you do this, my his party cannot afford to rely on. as there has been a new election law enacted since then."

Mr. Butler added that his party

would undoubtedly put up Bryan home; a vote for McKinley and the and Watson electors, which of itself gold standard will make a miserable insured there being three tickets in

LEADERS AGREE ON FUSION.

Silver Forces in Missouri Will Probably Support One Ticket.

ST. Louis, Aug. 18. - Events are so shaping themselves that a fusion will be opened up tomorrow or next on State electoral and Congressional day, probably in the Wormley building, under the same roof with the upon by the Populist and Demo-Democratic committee. The latter cratic State committees, whose neadquarters are in this city. A. H.

"I hereby agree that the State committee of the Democratic party and the Peoples Party be convened certificate of indebtedness, in which recognity and that they determine the solver dollar as now collect, and much as an other and when added that the paid by the people, by quietly raisand the Peoples Party be convened certificate of indebtedness, in which and principles should be carefully ticles. When the Standard Oil Company was assessed for part of the taxes by a majority vote of each commitee whether you or I should make the race in this district, and, should they determine in your favor, I will withdraw and support you, and if they decide in my favor, then you withdraw and support me."

Sary to put a dollar's worth a situation in such a situation it is inevitable that the silver are honest and who will serve the have here no more than their bullion out the public offices of it ill the people have paid our taxes."

The only way to reduce the burden on the people is by a bona fide genuine countries should have here no more than their bullion out the proble of the public offices. The public offices of it ill the people have paid our taxes."

The only way to reduce the burden on the people is by a bona fide genuine cut in passenger and freight rates. It now the proble of the proble of the proble of the public of the public of the proble of the public of the proble of the public of the proble of the public of the proble of the proble of the proble of the proble of the public of the proble of the public of the proble withdraw and support me."

The Evening Journal of this city, the believers in free and unlimited of the chief of the c

PLEA FOR A CHANGE. more than one factor enters into this

THE GOLD STANDARD CAUSES HARD TIMES-FREE COINAGE WILL IN-SURE PROSPERITY.

It Must Be a United Fight Against Gold Shugism-Put Principle Above Party-And Restore Silver to to Its Proper Function as a Money Metal. For The Caucasian. 1

MT. HOLLY, N. C. Aug. 21 .- Will you allow me space in your valuable scarcely excelled in the United paper to make one earnest appeal to States. The peon labor, of which be in charge here and will give his the honest voters of our grand old returning travelers tell tales to show tional bank, where Mr. Bryan has kept his active account, says that retary Edgerton, who will be here panies known to the human races. panies known to the human races. not a legitimate part of the discus-"We have chipped in," said Chair-The foregoing announcement was make large contributions for cammade by Senator Marion Butler to the first opposed to the free coinage of silver paign expenses. I expect we will have to make a campaign like other contributions for campaign like other control of the gold to the free coinage of silver forthcoming visit to this country, procuring the adoption of the gold to the free coinage of silver forthcoming visit to this country, procuring the adoption of the gold to the free coinage of silver forthcoming visit to this country, procuring the adoption of the gold to the free coinage of silver forthcoming visit to this country, procuring the adoption of the gold to the free coinage of silver forthcoming visit to this country, procuring the adoption of the gold to the free coinage of silver forthcoming visit to this country, procuring the adoption of the gold to the free coinage of silver forthcoming visit to this country.

> pledge ourselves to promote and un-Chairman Butler will enter into til (England says so) such agreecorrespondence with Populist lead- ment (now listen) the gold standard warrous parts of the country at once, and endeavor to effect an adjustment of all existing difficulties which will bring the supporters of silver and Bryan in harmonious action.
>
> How does that sound to you? Do into the supposed visit of Earl into the sup this year will be voting for the same of the President's presence there and The Silver party and the Popugold standard that now exists, only
> to shorten it elsewhere. Under these
> pay for five miles of passenger fare

there is too much manhood in this the tomb of Gen. Grant, and in the country for this thing to continue.

Senators Jones and Butler yester- remedy is simple and easily obtainday, but without much result, as ed. Here it is: The free coinage Senator Butler seems entirely satis- of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1-more fied with the political situation in money here and less for England. this mighty monster, the gold standard, and bury it so deep that no resed that Mr. Daniels had stated that urrection will ever be possible. LET US PUT PRINCIPLE ABOVE PARTY AND

VOTE FOR HELP-vote this gold standard out of existence. In conclusion, I ask you, will you for silver, vote for home, for country, for family, and for your fellow man? Will you still continue to vote for your party and let your wife and children starve and PARTY AND LET YOUR COUNTRY GO TO friends? Do you love a happy home; or do you want to make you home miserable? A vote for Bryan and free silver will make a happy

home. Choose you this day whom you will serve. Let us make the free silver cause so plain that others see ing our good works may be constrained to follow us.

W. R. HARRIS. THE MEXICAN DOLLAR.

Living in Our Sister Republic. The New York Journal. The impetinence of those employ-

there is no more need to put a dol-lar's worth of silver than it is neces-sary to put a dollar's worth of pa-per in a greenback—in such a situa-ting greenback—in such a situa-situal sit The Mexican dollar is coined for

Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle, was nominated for Congress, and wages are low, the standard of liv-man should vote and not be uncon-Theodore F. Kluttz, of Salisbury, ing is not high. The nation is not cerned about the welfare of his great and powerful and wealthy like was endorsed.

The Chicago platfor m great and powerful and wealthy like the United States. All true, but

D. M. Owen.

RAILROAD RATES situation. It is not the use of silver which makes Mexican wages le than those in the United States, for wages in Germany, France, and Italy, gold standard countries all. ARE EXCESSIVE also are lower. The character of the workingman, the efficiency of The Exorbitant Charges For Transhis labor, his personal ambition, all portation Impoverishing The South and West.

are factions in fixing the rate of wages. Mexican labor is not energetic. Mexican dollars are many and hours of work brief. Yet there is among the working classes of our southwestern neighbor a general diffusion of comfort and independence

Mexico has progressed marvelously try now drags out a lingering life, since swift justice was meted out to. The friends of free coinage du not conupon the masses by their present masters who have "laden the people

PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE LI HUNG CHANG.

Mr. Cleveland Will Meet and Greet Him in are the freight rates and passenger Mr. Clevelaud Will Meet and Greet Bim in New York—Gen. Ruggles to take Charge of the Arrangements.

President Clevelaud has indicated the enhanced value of the dollar, the and Gen. Ruggles, stationed at Gov-ernor's Island, has been designated tributors to the campaign fund to be

ernor's Island, has been designated to take charge of the details of the reception.

Thus far it is settled only that the President's reception of Li will octate the campaign fund to be used against the restoration of silver to free coinage.

J. Pierpont Morgan, who was conspicuous in procuring Mr. Cleveland to issue the \$252,000,000 of bonds, and cur at New York and not in Wash-

DETAILS OF HIS RECEPTION. The Ambassador Extraordinary, producer two miles instead of five with his suite, will arrive in New formerly. Freights remain as high as have charge of the campaign in the suit you? Can you stop one evil York on Friday, the 28th instant, ever and trucking, which should be a with another of the same kind? and he will be received on the fol-Will you, as honest men, who love lowing day at Governor's Island by our country, your home and your President Cleveland. There will be profit is absorbed by the transportafamily, vote for this existing gold a naval review and a great showing tion charges. standard? I think not. I think of pomp. On Sunday Li will visit

> Young, George F. Seward, John E. their own hands. It cannot be found Ward, and other Americans, with in the railroad commissions. The Inwhom he became acquainted in ter-state Commission has proved so utterly inefficient that two of the great On Monday, the 31st instant, the parties have put into their platforms party will be taken to West Point, demands for its being made really ef-where a military review will be held. where a military review will be held.
>
> Tuesday, September 1, the Chamber to protecting the corporations against to protecting the corporations against the corporation against

evening will dine with John Russell

will visit the city of Brooklyn. secret rebates to large or favored ship will visit the city of Brooklyn.

John Russell Young will entertain Li as his guest in Philadelphia on Thursday, September 3. He will arrive there in the morning and spend several hours in as pleasant a manner as can be arranged.

On the evening of Thursday Li where he will leave for Weshivston, where he

will leave for Washington, where he proportion of them having secured will spend two days, and from there their appointments by the influence he will go to Niagara Falls, afterward traveling by Canadian Pacific ward traveling by Canadian Pacific possible construction. Besides, it is Railroad to Vancouver, where he not certain that all the appointments will embark for China. It is likely to the Inter-state Commission itself that President Cleveland may enhance been made without the influence deavor to enduce Li to travel to the more or less active of great railroad Pacific Slope on one of the Ameri- systems interested in the future action can transcontinental railroads and of such appointees. visit Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, and Minneapolis.

YOUR DUTY AS A CITIZEN

Every Voter Should be Interested in Poli-

State Commission be other than dis-appointing? In some cases, as a Western railroad president cyn-ically and openly declared, the ically and openly declared, the railroads have "simply added the railtics-Study Men and Principles. LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C., Aug. 21.-LITTLE'S MILLS, N. C., Aug. 21.—
road commissions to their assets." In the majority of instances, however, my duty to the Peoples Party. the members of the State Railroad While I have done much in the past Commissions have been gentlemen of I desire to do more in the future. I unimpeachable character, but elected read THE CAUCASIAN every week by legislatures instead of the people and then pass it to my neighbors (a radical defect which the corporawho are also eager to read the best reform paper published.

This county will go about one-half for the Populist ticket and the Republicans will poll a majority of the other half, leaving the Demo-ly made by railroad managers if rates I think every citizen should be incrats the minority vote.

terested in the coming campaign. It is the duty of every free man to paring reduction of one-fourth or one-eighth of a cent per mile on pas-senger fares, and a similar microscopic

I have heard certain ones say: Livingstone, Populist candidate for ers of labor who are striving to dis-Congress in the Fourteenth Missouri credit the movement in favor of the affect me no way. I get only what I

were elected.

You need not say polities don't afwere elected. and looked for ever since the Populist and list national convention, has come to pass, the leaders of the two silver forces in Missouri, the Populists and Democrats have come together in a conference, looking to a fusion of State, electoral, and Congressional tickets."

Samuel J. Pemberton Nominated in the Seventh District.

SALISBURY, N. C., Aug. 18.—The Seventh Congressional District Democratic convention convened here to-day. It was largely attended. Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle,

Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle,

But, people will say, in Mexico

But, people will say, in Mexico

Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle,

But, people will say, in Mexico

But, people will say, in Mexico

Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle,

But, people will say, in Mexico

Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle,

Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle,

But, people will say, in Mexico

Samuel J. Pemberton, of Albemarle,

Samuel J. Pemberton of the purposation in the purposation in the purposation is much produce, just as much labor, as much labor, as it did thirty years ago. And what the who would sell their birth-right for a mess of pottage; who are utterly as mess of pottage; who are utte

It is in this way that Ireland naturally one of the foremost countries on Continued on Fourth Page,

EFFECT OF EXCESSIVE RATES.

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elopes, with name of inted thereon, I lead If names of Com-

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#### NATIONAL TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN, Of Nebraska. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, THOMAS E. WATSON, Of Georgia. STATE TICKET.

For Governor: W. A. GUTHRIE. For Lieutenant-Governor O. H. DOCKERY. For Secretary of State CYRUS THOMPSON. For Treasurer: W. H. WORTH. For Auditor: HAL W. AYER.

For Supt. of Public Instruction: CHAS. A. MEBANE. For Attorney General: (To be named by State Committee. For Associate Justice of Supreme WALTER MONTGOMERY.

(One Associate to be named by State Committee.) For Electors at Large: Z. T. GARRETT. (One Elector to be named by State Committee.)

#### CONGRESSIONAL

1st District-HARRY SKINNER. JOHN E. FOWLER. W. F. STROWD. C. H. MARTIN -A. C. SHUFORD

#### TO POPULISTS.

The campaign is on. A campaign is something that will not run itself. Somebody must run it, and that somebody must have something to run it with. Now the Peoples Party must look to the PEOPLE for its aid and support. There are no corporations, combines, banks, trusts, syn- tructive than all the wars, pestilence Peoples Party is for the people, and the people must help do that work. some circular announcement-to the mortification of seeing it lag and for the people again. look weak and ineffective. Are you willing to see this? If not make your contribution, no matter how geous, goldbug ornament in the office show your sincerity? Are you willing to no something to had fallen into decay and decreptitude. That road was built during the years 1836, '37, '38 and '39. It reached small, AT ONCE. Be as liberal as of the Secretary of Agriculture— ling to subordinate party allegiance Raleigh in the latter year.

VALEDICTORY TO THE DEMOCRATS. reason given by the national monopoly goldbug combine for the disturbed and depressed condition of ery and untrammeled cupidity. A business throughout the country. goldbug farmer! Great Scott!! We are not going into a discussion of this "reason (?)" but we shall here apply it to the disturbed and unsettled condition of national polities, and in connection therewith we shall take the liberty of delivering a sort of valedictory to "our friends, the Democrats."

"Lack of confidence" is the reason why there is not a close cohesion of the political elements which profess to favor national reforms and which apparently advocate the establishment of the same national systems; or to be plain and flat about it, the Peoples Party has no confidence in the professions of the Democratic party, and refuses to accept the simple pledges and promises of the Democratic party.

Is there any good cause for this? that platform make any stronger ons, it was not made in the interest of shown that the charter of the North Will a few shining examples be sufficient to justify the position of the years ago? What are your promises Peoples Party? Lets present the worth? How much more foreible can facts and then leave the matter to you make them now than you made the Democrats themselves.

In the campaign of 1892-Oh! that be kept than we had then. campaign!-the strongest and mest liberal promises and pledges ever made to the public by a party were you. You may snort about it. You lina Railroad Company, that the said the interest of both companies; and made to the people by the Demo- may rave and cavort and curse crats. The Democratic speakers af- about it. You may throw some more out their right of transportation over Raleigh firmed by all that was holy that stale eggs (if you dare) but you said road, subject to the rules above their platform meant great reforms won't mend matters. If you want mentioned; and the said Company, still in existence. It still has its rights for the people, and they bitterly de-nounced and cursed any and all men you must no something to merit it. ceived from them the right of transwho refused to believe those state- Platform making and promise portation of goods, wares and produce, away this chartered right, which has ments. They declared they had never had a "chance" to show their loyalty to the interests of the people, you do anything at all that merits trusted to them for transportation."

They declared they had howling are absolutely worthless shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares are produced by the lease with the common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and merchandise entering the shall be deemed and taken to be a common carrier, as respects all goods, wares, produce and me and that they should not be con- confidence, you get the approval of This section of the North Confidence. demned until that "chance" was the people. Your national convengiven them and they had betrayed tion nominated Bryan. The people ifestly intended to authorize the Com
This section of the North Carolina company by Virginians or others outside of the State.

The people ifestly intended to authorize the Comgiven them and they had betrayed tion nominated Bryan. The people ifestly intended to authorize the Com-it. Democratic speakers in the South believe in the man and they crowd pany to make contracts with compa-the reports of the North Carolina

'chance," and they lifted the Demo- brother. cratic party into complete control

proved to be right!! The people were sold out to the gambling syndicates Republican John Sherman.

And Carlisle, the Southern Demo And Carlisle, the Southern Demo cratic Secretary of the Treasury— that the "Democratic party" has the man who in 1878 declared that the success of the schemes of the success of the schemes of the called a State goldbug convention to meet in Greensboro? to meet in Greensboro? The success of the schemes of the schemes of the success of the schemes of the scheme to the called that the scheme to the scheme to the called that the scheme to the called that the scheme to the scheme to the called that the scheme to the schem gold syndicates would be more des-

Funds are needed for the necessary erat-Secretary Herbert, of Ala-hoped to, and felt sure of electing standing it might have farmed out the \$266,000 for the first five of the ninetyprinting and general direction and bama! Where is he today while the Sewall? Is such a scheme as this right of transportation to any number printing and general direction and conduct of the campaign. Money is neither needed nor wanted for any other purpose. But where is what other purpose. But where is what under its domination and control? to make more difficult the establishers, as a common carrier. is needed to come from? It must Was he faithful to that "chance." ment of confidence in you among Now this is not the case come from You. You are interest- Hoke Smith! What's the use of the people? If you are engaged, in valid lease. The leasor ceases to be a ed. You must contribute enough to talking? Did he not betray his evpay for some postage—to pay for ery pledge—turn traitor to his peo- tween the "West and South" and and responsibility for operating it. help pay the expenses of some of the not sell out to the gold-gamblers and going to do in behalf of this reform conferred upon the North Carolina speakers who cannot pay expenses aid them till their schemes were suc- movement? She is simply going to Railroad Company to farm out the of traveling. If YOU, the people, cessful? But now, after their deeds elect McKinley and Hobart electors produce and merchandise, by the ninedo not look after the matter AT ONCE, are done-after they have gone far and you know it. And you know teenth section of the charter. the campaign will be necessarily toward putting the shackles of furthermore that this is just what But there is another section of the crippled in force, and you will have Hoke Smith kicks and says he is wants.

you can with justice to yourself and the cabinet on a platform which you don't, that "lack of confidence" upon wooden sills as the track on loyalty to our needs. Address Hal Democratic speakers swore meant will still exist. W. Ayer, Chairman, Raleigh, N. C. reform and relief for the peoplenow a prominent candidate for the nomination of President on a gold- Chapter Two.] "Lack of confidence" has for bug / platform. The dictionary strous abortion, begotten by treach-

> Then, there was Mr. Bunn, of fidence in the Democratic party?

"promises" than were made four the State.

No, the Populists do not believe were especially vociferous, and around him to support him. But nies, or individuals for shipping goods Railroad while under the control of

not, for the record shows for itself.

do not approve. It was the nominamight farm out the right of shipping goods to individuals, or companies, allegiance to a Democratic goldbug allegiance control, a special session of Congress in his State and was supporting a to the lease, that the section confers was called. There was a struggle goldbug nominee for Governor, un- the right to lease the road for ninetyator Vest brought to bear great eyi- other convention to meet and dedence that Cleveland was a reformer, clare for silver so that a show of conand that as soon as that law was re- sistency with the Chicago platform

This is one act of the Democraas was the scheme of 1873 led by useless to ask them to put confidence nineteenth section of the North Caro-BY POPULISTS VOTES under his pledge on God's earth to question their sinthat he would stand for financial re- cerity. In fact they DROVEYOU to deorating here the record of one Matt
Ransom, of North Carolina? Did he
not also betray the trust reposed in
him as a Democrat? And did not
him as a Democrat? And did not him as a Democrat? And did not good faith. The ropulists in the become of the traveling public, under the Democrats of This State, only Fifth District have endorsed a Demotwo years ago do everything possi- erat (in whom they have confidence) of the charter, in this particular? ble to return him to the Senate AFin order to insure the defeat of a
goldbug Republican Congressman.

TER THAT BETRAYAL?

\* \* \*

Have you done anything of that

The defeat of a goldbug Republican Congressman.

Have you done anything of that

The defeat of a goldbug Republican Congressman.

Have you done anything of that

The defeat of a goldbug Republican Congressman.

Have you done anything of that

The defeat of a goldbug Republican Congressman.

The defeat of a goldbug kind in this State? Do you know to lease the entire road, and the con- ments of the road. In the report for

dieates or protected monopolies for it to draw upon. The work of the "chance" which had been given to think the Populists are fools. Don't wares, produce entrusted to them for on the road, in view of the immense the Democratic party by the people? you know, as God sees you and transportation." And yet another Southern Demo- the Populists by this ruse while you North Carolina Railroad, notwithple for all the time when it was pos- the "East" why do you want to go It is unconceivable that a court of sible to stand up for them? Did he to the East for aid? What is Maine justice would give sanction to the valslavery, by debt, on the people— that class represented by Mr. Sewall charter which the parties to this lease

The second lease of the North Caroer treatment of this subject-a mon- by like circumstances to those which ced through the bottom of the car by attended the first, or otherwise, in- the wheels, were called "snake heads flicted, or will inflict a far greater wrong upon the State, if suffered to some years until at length it became

North Carolina. Then there was the great silver convention of Sep-years. When the first lease was made, and organized, and the old roadway tember 1895, which was called as a the country had not recovered from fitted up with strong T or U iron. "bluff" by nearly a thousand Demothe effects of a disastrous civil war. prompted the parties interested to The population of the State, and of have it rebuilt under the auspices of crats, all of whom but about forty the counties through which the road the North Carolina Railroad. Section laid down their hands when they passes, was little more than half what 52 of the charter of the latter road saw they were called by Populists it is at present; the towns upon the reads as follows: who meant business. But why go road, and at its termini, are now three as the North Carolina Railroad is com on? We could fill up this paper to five times greater in population and menced, and the superstructure of the with similar incidents and illus wealth, than they were when the thir- same laid down at Raleigh, the own trations. Take the record as a whole. ty year lease was made; while their Raleigh and Gaston Railroad shall be Take the work of the present Demo- business-their manufactures, and and they are hereby authorized and cratic administration, and is it any their trade, have increased one hun-empowered to effect a junction and wonder that Populists and independent voters everywhere have no confidence in the Democratic party?

In their trade, have increased one independent of the independen years, than the first lease paid for It cannot be maintained that hi

But you Democrats say, "look at the terms of the lease is sufficient to with the North Carolina Railroad has our Chicago platform"! Well, does demonstrate, that for whatever reas- ceased to exist, unless it could be

> pany-for making the deal: "That whereas," so reads the lease, North Carolina Railroad, "it is provided by the nineteenth sec-Company may, when they see fit, farm that at a time when there was no other

ises of four years ago. We have no Company. Every line of this nine-Confidence in Them. If you don't teenth section implies this, and noth-North Carolina Railroad to date was depart from it under existing of North Carolina Railroad to date was depart from it under existing of the cost and equipment of t ers decided to run the risk of that while you were sticking to it like a declares, "and said company, and every

pealed, another law for free coinage might appear. If Mr. Sewall could there were then no great railroads in of silver would take its place and make the State of Maine declare for the country. The Pennsylvania Road, it, and declared that a man who made the State of Maine declare for South, above two or three hundred would accept that statement was silver BEFORE HE WAS THUS miles in length; while in the country mere repairs. west of the Alleghany mountains, the people had just begun to build refl- are stated in the report to be \$1,225,either a knave or a fool. Vance NOMINATED IF HE HAD WANTED TOT west of the Alleghany mountains, the roads. No one then dreamed of such a thing as the lease of one road by anby as dirty and damnable a scheme tic party in which the Peoples Party other; and these indisputable facts led by Democrat Grover Cleveland, has no confidence. It is utterly serve to show why it was that the here. They will not do it. The lina railroad charter uses the phrase Populists were advocating reform "farm out" their right of transporta-In that Congress, as a member of and denouncing Grover Cleveland tion, and farm it out to "persons," and the Senate, was Democrat John Pal- when you were villifying them for not to a company. The word lease the Senate, was Democrat John Pal-when you were vinifying them to mer, of Illinois. He was sent there doing both, and you have no reason right to farm out is clearly given in should have incurred the risk and terms implying that it might be in favor of more than one person; and this form forever, and would vote for the clare in unequivocal-terms to make farming out the right to transport principle of free silver at all times. some specific declarations, but we goods, wares and merchandise to more But he, too, turned traitor, and sold know these declarations were made than one farmer, is wholly inconsistout his people and country to the by you under DURESS, and it is just ent with the idea of a lease of the engold syndicates and bond specula-tors. Is there any necessity of elabtors. Is there any necessity of elab-orating here the record of one Matt rity and ascendancy. We shall be-

> portation of goods, wares and produce, tion the "Repairs" bear to the "Re-Offered to divide electors, did you? shall be deemed and taken to be a newals" is not stated.

hears you, that you meant to mollify This clause demonstrates that the

seem not to be aware that the charter of the North Carolina Railroad provided for rebuilding or reconstructing But enough. The question is this? the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, which

which the cars ran. Soon the bars would break, the rivets that held them and a wheel would sometimes run under the ends and force them up into some time been the vague and hazy does'nt afford the material for propgo into operation, or to continue in made for reconstructing the road, as as to this. Russell may come down and a Populist-Republican fusion ar-

The first lease was for but thirty above stated, by certain clauses of the charter of the North Carolina Rail-

"Sec. 52. Be it enacted. That as so thirty years! This bare statement of right of the Raleigh & Gaston Rail-Carolina Railroad had ceased to be in

them in 1892? And how much more as-surance have we now that they will and the North Carolina Railroad Comthe "actual connection" with any other company—else what the use of it? It was a right guaranteed in company to compete with them a

tion with other roads has not taken North Carolina should sanction this This section of the North Carolina infringement of the rights of a North

person who may have received from ville company was making 95 per cent. them the right of transportation of on the property of the State, over and Populist, but if a resolution was pas There is one thing which your goods, wares and produce, shall," &c. above all expenses. But they only of national affairs. What has been the result? Is there any necessity of going into details here? We think honest, consistent men of your party of going into details here? We think honest, consistent men of your party honest, consist

was called. There was a struggle goldbug nominee for Governor, unover the proposition to repeal the til he was nominated at Chicago. nine years, or for any other term, is Sherman law unconditionally. Sen- Then he went home and hired an eight years ago when the charter was capital on which they paid an interest feat of the Democrats. And yet

earnings were, therefore, \$271,537.54. the people or good State
The profit on the four millions of ment depends on the defe of silver would take its place and silver AFTER HE WAS nominated that the great Grover Cleveland silver AFTER HE WAS nominated and the Baltimore and Ohio were then capital in this instance was 6.78 per Populists. But the election of the cent. There are some items of expendicular to the control of the cont law. Senator Vance did not believe platform, why could be not have no roads in the country, North or diture not definitely stated, which other parties just what they profess to may have been permanent additions want. Do you see? to the property of the road, and not

rouble. It may be said also, that the trouble, and have reaped the additional

In this place it is proper to draw attention to the fact that while the population of the country through which the North Carolina Railroad passes, and especially, the population and business of the towns, there has been need be that very considerable sums

But it is extraordinary that there out because he refused to change the ncrease of manufacturers and trade in the towns which the road has built up. And the second lease of this great nine years, and only \$20,000 more for the remainder of that long term, was a

will have five millions of inhabitants and more than one town upon the under a road will have fifty to one hundred

> EDITORIAL COMMENT. The Charlotte Observer says editorially of the Peoples Party State convention that it was managed with wisdom and its nominees judiciously hosen, and closes with the following "Mai. W. A. Guthrie, the candidate nblemished character, and of charmg personal qualities. His populary is as universal as his acquaintancenip, and somehow, though he has beonged to all parties, and to some of hem several different times, his yaultng has no effect upon public confidence in his sincerity and integrity. The nomination of Col. Oliver H. Dockery for Lieutenant Governor was a particularly wise one. It is just being learned that he has abandoned the Re-

publican party and is a Hopulist. The newness of his conversion will lose him no Populist votes and he can be depended upon to draw off a considerable amount of the anti-Russell Re-publican strength. This nomination s a direct stab for Russell and indirectly, perhaps, it means no good to Senator Pritchard. It is a fair conlusion that in the event of the success eed to either to the Governorship or the western Senatorship. "The nomination by the Populists of,

practically, a full State ticket, would ndicate a three-cornered fight, though othing can be prophecied with safety as to this. Russell may come down rangement be effected. This is not at improbable. Whatever else may happen, however, it can be counted upon that all of the candidates who have been nominated in North Carolina this year there is one who will stick, and that one is Guthrie."

It seems to be the aim of Judge Russell and Senator Pritchard to run away from joint discussions with Democratic and Populist opponents. Mr. Thomas Settle, Republican nomi-

THE CAUCASIAN

Swore that if the Democratic party was given that "chance" and failed to live up to its promise, they would to live up to its promise, they would see of four years ago. We have no ises of four years ago. We have

A large number of voters had too like it, just blame yourselves. The ing more. It contemplates more than section implies this, and note ing more than \$1,223,892.37; the gross earnings for toons. I will admit that there may be note than the year were \$1,223,392.37; the operation in the year were \$1,223,392.37; the gross earnings for the year were \$1,223,392.37; the operation in the year were \$1,223,392.37; the gross earnings for the year were \$1,223,392.37; the operation in the year were \$1,223,392.37; the gross earnings for the year were \$1,223,392.37; the gross earnings for the year were \$1,223,392.37; the operation in the year were \$1,223,392.37; the gross earnings for the year were \$1,223,392.37; the professions, but enough of the votprofessions, but enough of the At this rate, the Richmond & Dan-embarrass him somewhat in

> operating expenses were \$699,-ol. The net income was \$409,488.56. And yet they are doing everything could not desire a better plan that

With Senator Marion Butler, of 593.66; the operating expenses were \$859,181.79; the net income of the Richmond & Danville Company were have no fears. The man can be trusted to the Peoples Party those who desire the Integrity of the Peoples Party those who desire the Peoples Party those who desire the Peoples Party those who desire the Integrity of the Peoples Party those who desire the Integrity of the Organization Party those Par 366,411.87.

The interest the company derived in claimed as temporary chairman of the this year of 1895 was 9.16 per cent. convention: "If the Peoples Party upon the \$4,000,000, which was the should go out of existence to-morrow the Democratic party would immedi riginal cost of the road.

It may be said that the Danville ately repudiate its platform, and Mr. ompany was entitled to make a fine Bryan would stand no chance of nomination four years hence."—Hartford (Conn.) Examiner.

The railroads refused to make special rates for those who wished to attend the Bryan ratification meeting in New York. This, together with the pernicious activity displayed by the railroad magnates in attempting to money clubs in the interest of McKin ey, is another valuable object lesson for the American people. It ought to ernment ownership of railroads to the front as the great absorbing issi

salary of \$5,000, as Representative and could accumulate three millions could be done, but by the great Hon gun to ask this question and to admit

The Manufacturer, published by the Manufacturer's Club has been all along a strong advocate of silver. Last week the editor, Mr. Charles Herbert Clark, was kicked policy to gold. There are some men left who cannot be bought, but if they happen to be employed by gold men they have to walk the planks.

Sewall's troubles increase. His son Howard, who has been prominent in politics up in Maine for several years, has taken the stump against the nonstrous abuse of authority by those cago ticket. Repudiated by his own having the business in charge.

Long before the ninety-nine years are out, the State of North Carolina louder for Sewall to step down. The New York Journal says that

> aside a quarter of a million dollars to buy the State for McKinley. says that paper, "North Carolinians, though poor, are proud of their independence, and are apt to resent signs tive and disagreeable way. The people are beginning to study the financial question and the result i

just what currency reformers has worked for during the past twenty years. Old party lines are breaking up and the people begin to see how skillfully they have been deceived. The New York Times printed a list

of two hundred Democrats who did not attend the Madison Square Garden meeting, but no paper attempted to print the list of the names of those who were unable to get in.-Washington Post. People of a certain political party

should remember that big "prom were made four years ago. They were not kept. If "promises" made now are not believed, nobody is to blame but that same "certain" political party. The baneful effect of the enormous contraction of the currency is being

felt with increasing severity and bankruptcies are more frequent and for greater amounts than ever before in the country's history. An exchange says that the sheep

barons of Montana sheered a million and a half sheep last year. That is nothing. A dozen New York and London bankers sheared seventy milions of people. You can't put down national banks

by delegating a national banker to do YOU CAN ENCOURAGE THE CAUSE OF

REFORM BY SUBSCRIBING TO THE CAHCASIAN-\$1.00 A YEAR.

# NTERESTING - NFORMATION

Herald the News Throughout the Land!

While silence is golden, we prefer the silver speech. The net spot cash system has the right tingle of the white metal. The fatal ledger system is abol-The lease sets out with alleging the road is not in a position to put in that few, but all bickerings and hard feeling is now wiped out. We can all meet ished. We have felt the cold steel of ingratitude at the hands of only a very following section of the charter of the plea, as the lease itself recognizes the North Carolina Railroad Company as the lease itself recognizes the existence and operative force of that the authority of the contracting par-

## MONEY DOWN

CASH-cash in advance to everybody, millionaire or mechanic-no other terms to any one, at any time, under any circumstances. Absolute insistance upon this point enables us to quote the lowest prices in this city or section of country. All merchants endorse the plan-some lack the nerve to execute. Cash buyers applaud; credit people, frowning, admit the justice of the only correct plan.

## ... Be Free and Untramelled ...

, wide-awake, up-to-date tradespeople know where money can best be spent

Throw off the yoke of serfdom; free yourself from the shackles of your creditors; clean off the slate; be brave; be independent; pay cash; beware of the wily who craves your account and then "duns" you to death. With pardonable pride, from a small beginning, we point you to our steady growth and to our magnificent show-rooms, made possible through the tenacious friendship of a generous public, whose esteem and confidence we hope to merit, by being no less generous ourselves. Best goods for least price will always bring the cash to our counters. Live

Sherwood Higgs HO

# 60 Per Cent Reduction

Hard Times have struck everybody, and business is dull, so we have reduced the price of the Pocket Electropoise 60 per cent, for the next few weeks. Call made it was not the custom for great railroad companies to absorb smaller ones, by long or short leases. Indeed, there were then no great railroads in the report for the year 1894 states they are pursuing to give these Democrats a chance. Everybody knows what the Populists stand for, and nother were then no great railroads in the report for the year 1894 states they are pursuing to give these Democrats a chance. Everybody knows what the Populists stand for, and nother were then no great railroads in the report for the year 1894 states they are pursuing to give these Democrats a chance. Everybody knows what the Populists stand for, and nother were then no great railroads in the report for the year 1894 states they are pursuing to give these Democrats a chance. Everybody knows what the Populists stand for, and nother were then no great railroads in the report for the year 1894 states they are pursuing to give these Democrats a chance. Everybody knows what the Populists stand for, and nother were then no great railroads in the report for the year 1894 states they are pursuing to give these Democrats a chance. Everybody knows what the Populists stand for, and nother were then no great railroads in the report for the year 1894 states they are pursuing to give these Democrats a chance. Everybody knows of the report for the year 1894 states they are pursuing to give these Democrats a chance. GRAHAM & DuBOIS, Electric Bldg, Atlanta, Ga.

### W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO., RALEIGH, N. C. MAKING DEPARTMENT DRESS

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Will be accepted by our DRESS MAKING DEFARTMENT on and after September 15th. This date is late enough to enable us to make up with certainty the accepted foreign styles that will be in vogue curing the season.

We have just perfected arrangements by which we will be put in touch with Paris and Berlin within two weeks of the date of the appearance of any and no Dress Ma'ting Department in America will turn out more creditable or

We bespeak your patronage.

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rank. Thoroughly prepares for any col lege or for business. Faculty of five experienced teachers. Teachers and pupils live in same building; home element made trong. Number of boarders limited; best personal work given each student. Not a

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ingle case of serious sickness since its four

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Term opens September 3rd, 1896. .For catalogue or other information.

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tin, Greek French, English, History er college on certificate. Corps of five teach Location exceedingly healthful and lings commodious. Thoroughness our ootto. Tuition \$15 to \$20 per term. Board furnished room \$8 per month. Write or circulars and handsome catalogue. s and handsome catalogue. T. A. SMOOT, Headmaster

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best schools for boys except in Music, Art.
Physical Culture, and Elocution, each of
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15.00 tra charges. ersity, the Denomihe leading Female Send for a cata-

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Vant 3

you in correspondence men of ability and ex-

School Furniture? es. We can save you

J. Parker, thers' Aid Association eigh, N.C. THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., August 27, 1896.

GUTHRIE AND DOCKERY.

ill be a campaign opening at Wadeso, on Saturday, August 29th, that untain and plain.

backery, the two most eloquent, forraged by these two champions of the scar or bruise about the head. Only Confederate Veterans.

In another column will be found and dvertisement of the sale of a valuatile piece of farming property. Any erson desiring to seek such an intestment will do well to write to Mr. B. Moore, Raleigh, N. C., who will heerfully give any particulars in conjection with this sale desired. n with this sale desired.

Rose Hill Trucker's Meeting. At the called meeting at Mr. W. H.

ell's store here Saturday, August at 3 o'clock. The Rose Hill ckers Association was formally d: President, W. H. Fussell; President. C. Harrell; Secretary, Steinmetz; Treasurer, F. L. con. Executive Committee; D Over 55 truckers attended the membership. It is the desire to in North Carolina. e this Association extensive and ntial; to that end all Truckers ping from points adjacent to Rose are requested to apply for mem-hip or send in their names to the cretary. The Constitution and By-aws will be shown on application. re are no dues or initiative fees. C. M. STRINMETZ, Secretary.

sted to attend. fruckers who have not yet joined desire to become members are corally invited to be present.

C. M. Steinmetz. Secretary. e Hill, N. C Aug. 24, 1896.

Populist County Convention. A convention of the Peoples Party Durham county is hereby called meet in Durham, on Saturday, ptember 5th, at 12 o'clock m. arp, for the purpose of nominating didates for county offices, legis-

The primaries are called to meet their respective precincts on Satday, August 29th, at 2 o'clock p. It is earnestly hoped that all oples Party men will attend the

W. B. GUTHRIE, Chairman.

The Senatorial convention of the istrict is called to meet in the court | not be shipped that day. ouse at Wadesboro, N. C., on Frilay, September 4th, 1896, at 11 clock a. m., for the purpose of It is Definitely Stated in Washington That ominating two candidates for the tate Senate.

A, A. MAYNARD, Chm'n Sen. Ex. Com.

convention of the Peoples Party Bladen county is hereby called to et in Elizabethtown, on Friday, otember 11, 1896, at 12 m., for the pose of nominating candidates for

The primaries will meet on Satur-

ept. 5th, at their respective votplaces. E. N. Robeson, Chm'n. T. PERRY, Sec'ty.

th District Congressional Convention. convention of the Peoples Party e 5th Congressional district will neld at Durham, N. C., on Thurs-Sept. 17, 1896, for such action as be then and there determined

Let us have a full attendance. W. O. STRATFORD.

Chm'n 5th Congressional Dist. Durham, on Thursday the 17th day tember, 1896, for the purpose of nating a candidate for Judge of Superior court, and for the transof such other business as may

Rowan County Convention.

The Peoples Party County tion will meet in Salisbury pt. 5th, to nominate candidates for jewerly—a gold comb, which was a evarious county offices and to transt such other business as may prop-

JOHN BEARD, Chairman ursuant to the above call the townchairman are requested to call r township conventions to meet at respective voting precincts on journey to Irvington yesterday they didates for the various county of- car because they were not accus-JOHN BEARD, Chairman.

ling physicians and surgeons of United States, Dr. Hathaway & 221/2 S. Broad St., Atlanta, Ga. Fusion in West Virginia.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 21-The umor is general throughout this State hat Gen. C. C. Watts, the nominee for overnor on the Democratic ticket, nd Isaac C. Ralphsnyder, the Demoratic nominee by the Populist State onvention, will both be pulled off and usion will be made of either Judge m. C. Bennett or C. L. Smith. The pulists and Democratic committees hold a meeting at Clarksburg ptember 3.

## For Sale.

acres of improved land with good resi-e, outhouses, grist and flouring mills, on gin and press, saw mill with all ma-Wake county, N. C., about 12 miles least of Raleigh, and is better known bulley's Mills." This property can be ight cheap and on easy terms. Apply to V. B. MOORE, Raleigh, N. C.

DEATH OF EDITOR GOSLEN.

Killed by a Fall From a Street Car-He Two Hours After the Accident.

Winston, N. C., Aug. 17.—The citizens of Winston-Salem were shocked yesterday afternoon over terday afternoon. He died about From The New York World.

Hon. W. A. Guthrie and Hon. O. H. attempt to get off, just as the car tory and enthusiasmat a dinner ten-

to Captain of Company K, 52nd Regiment, MacRae's Brigade. He was in command of his company when the surrender came.

After the war Capt. Goslen taught school. Later he was in the revenized: Constitution and By-Laws nue service, holding a position under ted, and the following officers Dr. Wheeler, who was collector of this district.

In 1872 he took charge of the Union Republican. The paper has ussell, J. C. Jerome, C. M. Stein-, J. C. Williams and J. C. Mallard. since that date. He managed the Association starts out auspi- paper with great success and for several years it has been recognized ing and nearly 75 names enrolled as the organ of the Republican party

KENTUCKY POPULIST DEMAND.

Sewell-No Compromise.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 20 .- At a tive committee, at Lexington, yester-day afternoon, J. A. Parker, T. K. Taylor, and F. Rectonwald were appoint The regular monthly meeting of ed a committee to convey greeting to e Rose Hill Trucker's Association the Democrats, and ask them to with ll be held at Rose Hill, N. C., Sat-day, September 26, 3 o'clock p. m., Mr. W. H. Fussell's store. Busi-stand by Watson, that Sewell is odious stand by Watson, that Sewell is odious of importance. All members re- to them, and that they will make no

> EXPRESS HAULING ON SUNDAY. Suit Against Southern Railway to Test Its

Legality. RALEIGH, N. C. Aug. 21.—W. H. Deaver, of Ashville, brings suit against the Southern railway to test the legality of hauling express on Sun-Carolinas with days in North Carolina. The suit is based upon a section of the Code, which provides that no railway company shall permit any cars to be run on Sundays, save such as are to transport United States mails, either with or without passengers, such as are ex-

express, save perishable articles, on Sundays, until this question is settled.

The penalty is \$500 for each train in specific (whether my specific full trains). each county through which the way runs.

It is said that under a literal coneoples Party in the 23rd Senatorial struction of the act dead bodies can-

HOKE SMITH RESIGNS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22 .- It 'is definitely stated to-day that Secretary Hoke Smith has resigned and that his resignation has been accepted. Mr. Smith will return to Atlanta and resume his law practice. His office i the Journal building being in readiness for him to move in at once.

nty offices and the legislature, and the transaction of any other busis that may come before the con- In New York Their Dress and Manner Were Purely Democratic.

> W. E. Curtis, in Chicago Record. 1 Mr. and Mrs. Bryan have made an exceedingly pleasant impression upon the few who have met them ocially here, and it is unfortunate that they have not had an opportun ity to see more of New York.

Their Democratic manners have also created an impression. Mr. Bryan has been wearing the same suit of clothes that he were at the Chicago convention, and Mrs. Bryan added nothing to her wardrobe for this visit to the metropolis. The he convention of the Peoples Party plainess of her dress has attracted universal comment. In the great 700 or 800 women, and not one of them was more plainly dressed than she. A woman reporter from one of the city papers has been investigatn'n Ex. Com. 5th Judicial District. ing her wardrobe, and her jewels, and has discovered that the diamond earring story is a myth. Mrs. Bryan. she reports, has just four pieces of

the wedding ring that was lost at Pittsburg the other day. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan went to Coney Island the other day by the cheapest route, and one that is patronized by the common people, and in their to conduct themselves here just as they did at home. Mr. Brisban FREE-64 page medical reference Walker, a thoroughbred Bohemian, or cor. ok to any person afflicted with who has won a large amount of money by his genius, did not appear liar to their sex. Address the to notice this self-denial, but Mr.

With the Ohioan. UPPERRED HOOK, N. Y., Aug. 20.said in answer Mr. Cockran, and said in answer that he was receiving deal of enthusiasm and made a short many invitations from prominent men to debate the silver question. In order to avoid further invitations of this derivations of this consider to avoid further invitations of this derivations of this consider the prominent men to was then declared in order, and developed the was a very harmonious convention and every holy seemed to be satisfied. gin and press, saw mill with all manature, he said he would not consider of the same, located on this land any proposition to debate any question, but declined.

M. H. H. Caldwell and G. Ed. Kestion with anybody during the camber were nominated, but both declined, tion with anybody during the cam-paign unless a debate should be ar-ler were nominated, but both declined, and, at last, the matter was left with Progressive Farmer will please copy.

Never Regained Consciousness and Died THE FIRST TO BE ORGANIZED IN NEW ocratic party indorsed Watson YORK CITY-AT A BANQUET

Capt. Goslen was returning from the Winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Watson stands on a stands on the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the Winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the Winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returning from the winston postoffice, on the summer car, with his mail, which he capt. Goslen was returned to the capt. Goslen was returned to t

Peoples Party campaign, and from summoned at once. They arrived in 4,000 strong, and was recently electthen till the election the fight will be a few minutes and a thorough examination failed to reveal a single ed Judge Advocate of the Sons of and they cheered him to the echc.

BRYAN AND WATSON CLUB.

Bryan and Watson, and I am one of that number. Georgia will go for Bryan and Watson because the Dem-Does Not Try to Answer Any of Bryan's Koonce 9. The Answer Any of Bryan's Koonce 9. The FIRST TO BE ORGANIZED IN NEW OCRACLE Darky indered (Section 2).

Bryan and Watson because the Dem-Does Not Try to Answer Any of Bryan's Koonce 9. The Answer Any of Bryan's Koonce through its executive head (Senator shocked yesterday afternoon over the sad and fatal accident which best manager of the Union Republicant Wadesboro on Saturday, the 29th.

If nothing unforseen happens, there Jones), at St. Louis. Thousands of There is a Bryan and Watson Watson is a statesman and a man of before.

attempt to get off, just as the car was coming to a stop, he caught dered by Dr. Samuel E. Milliken to claring my position, hoping Sewall Mr. Cockran attacked the former for bockery, the two most eloquent, forcible and magnetic orators in the State
will address the people of Anson and
will address the people of Anson and
will address the people of Anson and
complete the ground, his head striking the
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Cyrus B. Watson, Democratic noming
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Now Mr. Cobb, although young in
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throughout the South. Watson spoke to 10,000

Now Mr. Cobb, although young in
the word and would. Watson cannot withdraw,
for he was nominated to save his
throughout the South. Watson spoke to 10,000

Now Mr. Cobb, although young in
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Cyrus B. Watson, Democratic noming
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throughout the South word and the word and the word and the bockery, the two most eloquent, forhold of the car with his right hand
and, by mistake, stepped off backNow Mr. Cobb, although young in
Now Mr. Cobb, although young in would. Watson cannot withdraw, listic conspiracy."

"The Atlanta Commercial and cople's rights in such manner and one sear could be found, and that gor as will thrill the entire State.

When he said that American soil was not pro-



HON. THOMAS E. WATSON.

of Southerners, representing almost every Populist paper in the Union every State south of Mason and has stuck to the St. Louis contract.

Mr. Cobb has been stumping the Carolinas with Mr. Tillman for the Populist States have shown themlast three weeks, and only suspended selves staunch to Watson. operations in order to attend the "The Populists made the Demo-Bryan meeting of Wednesday at the crats pass an income tax law,

In respose to a request for an opin- cans had failed to call for it in their or without passengers, and those exclusively for passengers, and those exclusively for live stock, fruits, vegetables, and perishable freights. Sunday told what he knew in a burst of deep today if it had not been for the influence of a little private gold. unged oratory that boomed out "Lastly let me say that the South The Southern railway will handle no through the open windows and drew is not only back in the house of its

fathers, and here to stay, but we are "I do not know nor care," said the not in the Union as servants, as whether my sentiments are slaves. popular here or not. I speak from section. The South gave Marshall Democratic parents, and have voted rick Henry to America. These four the silver agitation was but a conand worked for Democracy ever men did more than all others to make since I was of age. But in the South the Union what it is" The President Has Accepted His Resig- now there are differences of opinion Mr. Cobb's speech wrought the as to what constitutes a Democrat. little company up greatly, and led to There is a large sound money Dem- the prompt and enthusiastic organiocratic wing and a larger silver Dem- zation of a Bryan and Watson clubocratic wing. Then there is the the first in this city. Jeffersonian Democracy, called Pop- Dr. Samuel E. Milliken was elect-

> "Now, some, of these men are secretary. The new organization against all nominees of Democracy will hold a meeting during the comfrom pique; others are for Bryan ing week to arrange for a campaign and Sewall, but the great majority speech by candidate Watson in New of Georgia Democrats will vote for York at an early date.

Harry Skinner Renominated.

EDENTON, N. C., Aug. 19 .- The opplist convention of the First disrict met here to-day and nominated R. A. Doughton Nominated in The Eighth for Congress by acclamation.

Col. Harry Skinner, of Greenville, Hon. W. A. Guthrie, the Populist eandidate for Governor, and Col. Harry Skinner addressed the con-

P. T. Massey Nominated for Congress in the Fourth District.

P. T. Massey, of Johnston county, was nominated for Congress by the crowd at Madison Square Garden Republican Executive committee the other night there were poseibly which met in Raleigh last Saturday. Mr. Sharp nominated Mr. Massey for Republican, a good political worker, a hard hitter on the stump, and could poll the vote of Johnston county ballot, though still leading. Dough-Waddell, of Johnston, seconded the nomination. John Nichols, of Wake, moved to make the nomination unanious, and his motion prevailed.

> Martin Nominated By The Populists of at 12:30 to-day. The Sixth District.

rict met here to-day, J. M. Hines, of Richmond, was chairman. The following gentlemen were put in nomination: W.R. Henry, Angus

paign unless a debate should be arranged between Mr. McKinley and the executive committee, which will himself, and he added that so far as he knew no plan for such a debate was iff Sims, of Cabarrus, was elected a under consideration by either namember of the State executive committee, and J. A. Sherill, of Catawba, neighbor to subscribe.

chairman of the Congressional executive committee. The convention adjourned.

ed president, and J. Davis Lewis

Bryan's own State has acted in favor

when the Democrats and Republi-

We are equals with any

WILKESBORO, N. C., Aug. 20 .-The Democratic Congressional convention for the Eighth District today nominated Lieutenant Governor R. A. Doughton, of Alleghany county, for Congress on the 133rd ballott. The contest was a long and hot one.

Messrs. J. L. Webb, W. H. Bower.

R. N. Hackett, R. A. Doughton were put in nomination. Bower led on first ballott; Hackett withdrew on the eighth ballot; ongress, saying that he was a staunch | E. B. Jones was put in nomination igainst Pou, as he had done before, ton was nominated on the one hundred and thirty-third ballot, receiv ing one hundred and sixty-six yotes. The convention balloted twelve The nomination was made

The Executive Committee here LUMBERTON, N. C., Aug. 18.-The made Dr. York elector. He will Populist convention of the Sixth Dis- make the fight for Bryan and free

silver. Johnston County Convention.

The Peoples Party of this county

and everybody seemed to be satisfied. D. T. MASSEY,

an Invective Against The Farmers of Cheers and applause.

The South and West. Clector R. G. Maxwell, of Duplin,

President on an anti-national bank on the occasion of the Democratic platform. Sewall is a plutocrat, a candidate's official notification of his national banker, a corporation king; nomination in the same place a week

Mr. Cockran's effort was but slightly mer car, with his mail, which he carried under his left arm. In his attempt to get off just as the car tory and enthusiasm at a dinner ten-

ton, of Arkansas, who has charge of the Eastern McKinley headquarters. Mr. Cockran's sentiments were not

when he mentioned Aligena, and Bryan as the sole representatives of the Democratic party. His assertion that his whole being throbbed with love for the workingmen and that his only ambition in life was to increase the wages of the laborer was not loudly applauded.

His statement that the volume of money does not denote prosperity seems to meet the judgment of many of his auditors, for they clapped their of his auditors, for they did when he Chairmen Manly and Ayer his chairmen Manly and Ayer his contraction.

and what else he said was lost in the above times and places.

"Who will be benefited by this pro-posed financial policy?" When a voice RALEIGI replied, "The silver mine owners!"
"No," shouted back Mr. Cockran;

Mr. Cockran rounded some splendid

In reply 1 desire to call your attention rounded to be intelligent to so large by my committee. an audience. It was at this point that Yours

an amusing incident occurred.

mous "crown of thorns" utterance, when Mr. Cockran said. "You shall not press upon the brow of labor a crown of thorns; you shall not place a scourge upon his back," fell very flat.

There was not a faint cheer.

There was not a faint cheer.

when a man, sitting directly beneath the speaker, exclaimed: "But Bryan's right."

"Yes, Bryan's right," came from a dozen different parts of the hall.

There was another feature of Mr. Cookran's address which caused his popular nere or not. I speak from section. The South gave Marshall admirers and supporters some alarm, conviction and, therefore, will speak to the bench, Washington to the and that was wherein he began atboldly. I am a Democrat, born of sword, Jefferson to the pen and Pat-tacking the farmers. He declared that a vigorous fight will now win. We

spiracy of the farmers. He said:
"Men of New York, toilers of America, guardians of your own homes, will you true silver Democrats are ready and allow your rate of wages to be affect-ed (Cries of "Never!") by any man ed (Cries of "Never!") by any man who never paid wages at all if he could get out of it? Will you submit to this conspiracy between the professional farmers, the farmers who cultivate the

orces that created it are active and senting this theory, is but like a drop of water on the crest of a wave, more conspicuous but no more important han the millions of drops that form its base. The Populistic movement is the attempt of these professional far-mers, of these men who are unwilling to share with the laborer, to appeal to their greed in support of their movement. He is an enemy of public or-der, he is an obstacle to progress, he is a conspirator against the peace and prosperity of the industrial masses of

Are we ready to

prosperity of the industrial masses of the country."

After saying the above a hand we act promptly? The people want reached out and pulled his coattail.

Just whose hand it was could not be "For right is right while God is God," told from the seats, but it looked strangely like that of Perry Belmont. Mr. Cockran paused, bent his head, listened to a few whispered words, and than begun a culogy of the farmer as the creator of wealth.

THIRD DISTRICT POPS. Hon. John E. Fowler, of Sampson, Nom!

On August 18th the Populist conven-

committee reports came in.

I have no scheme to extort money
When nominations were declared in from any one whomsoever. I was order the names of the following gen-tlemen were put before the conven-til I nearly lost faith in mankind tlemen were put before the conven-tion as the list of counties was called:

GREAT JOINT CANVASS.

Candidate For Governor, and Hon. C. B. Watson, Democratic Candidate For Governor.

Chairman Clement Manly, Chair-Governor.

Peoples Party county chairman are earnestly requested to note the dates of speaking, and to see that the peo-ple are duly apprised of the fact; and also to see that norm candidates are properly received and places for speak-

assured the people that the suppor-ters of the Chicago ticket simply wanted money and didn't care very wanted money and didn't care very initee, an invitation to Hon. D. L. much how they got it... mittee, an invitation to Hon. D. L.
"The bases of sound trade is sound Russell, Republican nominee for Govoney," he said, but the crowd howled, ernor, to join in the debate at the

tumult. He evidently did not deem Invitation to Judge Russell Declined. it important, however, for he did not In reply to the invitation extended In reply to the invitation extended repeat it.

At one time in his address he asked: chairman Holton, the following letter to Judge Russell, through Republican RALEIGH, Aug. 25th 1896. HON. HAL. W. AYER,

CHM'N PROPLES PARTY EX. COM. "the silver mine owners would be fooled with the rest."

At another point Mr. Cockran said: to hand, joining Mr. Manly, chairman "The Government cannot afford to be Democratic State Executive commit generous. If it favors one, it oppresses tee, requesting a joint discussion be periods, but they did not receive the to the resolution adopted by my comapplause which he may have expected mittee on the 15th of August, a copy would have been bestowed upon them of which I enclose. I shall adhere to from the fact that they were too well this policy unless otherwise advised

Yours truly, Mr. Cockran was reading a selection one of Mr. Bryan's speeches (Copy of Resolutions enclosed.) from one of Mr. Bryan's speeches. Resolved, That wing to the ill-feel-lis audience, however, did not under-ing likely to be engendered, and the stand this, for a voice called out:
"Bully for you, Burke!" and the crowd gave a loud cheer, thinking it vass between the leading candidates, was a Cockran sentiment. The speaker it is the deliberate judgement of this committee that such canvass is hereby recovered his composure.

The paraphrase of Mr. Bryan's fa-

There was not a faint cheer.

Mr. Cockran again quoted Mr. Bryan, and with results that were hardly pleasant to himself. He was quoting Mr. Bryan's statement, "We quoting Mr. Bryan's statement, "We have pleaded have begged of you, we have pleaded have begged of you.

Confidence in the election of the Peo ples Party nominee is daily increasing. want a fair and equal show before the The silver Republicans and the

anxious to support a candidate of the people and for the people. They are tired of machine candidates and will gladly and cheerfully unite to elect a true silver candidate. The silver Re publicans will vote for such a candiquarrels of their neighbors, farmers date because there is now none in the who labor with their jaws. Populist field for them to vote for. The patrioagitators of the West, and the unrectic and true free silver Democrats will onciled slaveholders of the South (Applause.) "This is a conspiracy between pro-fessional farmers who want to pay low wages and the unreconciled slavelow wages and the unreconciled slave-holder who would like to pay no wages of the majority party is an out-of-date (Applause.) Here is the real root of this conspiracy. Here is the explananation of this Populist movement. Mr. Bryan did not create it. No man can silver to the frount, and it would be silver to the frount, and it would be silver to the proposition. The Peoples Party first promulgated the gospel of financial reform, and forced the issue of free silver to the frount, and it would be silver to the frount, and it would be as absurb for them to go to the Democrats as it would be for Christians to abandon the Gospel church and go have been working in a thousand dif-ferent directions. Mr. Bryan, repre-over to the forces of the devil because he is supposed to be in the majority. The opportunity has come for the Populists of the Fifth district to win if they will rally at once under their

own chosen banner, the only standard of true financial reform. "There is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood leads on to fo

tune."
"Omitted, then all lifes voyage is bound

And right the day shall win; To doubt would be disloyalty To falter would be sin." SILVER REPUBLICAN.

\$100 Reward \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative

TOLEDO, O.

Mr. F. D. Koonce, of Onslow, enter-tained the convention in a very happy of Manhood, Lack of Confidence, etc. I have no scheme to extort money til I nearly lost faith in mankind, Jno. E. Fowler, of Sampson; Hill E. King, of Onslow; Frank D. Koonce, of Onslow; W. C. Wilcox, of Moore, and R. G. Maxwell of Duplin.

The distriction for later in mankind, but thank heaven, I am now well, vigorous and strong, and anxious to make this certain means of cure known to all. Having nothing to known to all. Having nothing to

ELKIN WOOLEN MILLS.

SHIP YOUR WOOL

The Chatham M'f'g Co., Elkin, N. C.



They have the largest woolen mill in the State. They do the largest

The dates and places so far arranged the money. Write them for samples. custom business in the South, and their goods are the best you can buy for

> MANUFACTURER. par If you have blankets you want cleaned, the Chatham M'f'g Co. will wash, bleach, reknap and bind them in silk ribbon for only One Dol'ar a pa ir. They will look like new blankets.

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Easex and Red Jersey Pigs. Best Strain blegistered-Jersey Cattle. Röyally Bred Colts and Fillies, fine as split silk. You Got Pedigreed Stock if You Buy of Us. \* EVERYTHING GUARANTERL 48 BEPERSENTED

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Varicocele, NERVOUS DEBILITY, Night Losses,

.....AND OTHER WASTING 24th, 1891, registered in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cleveland DISEASES should write to me for advice. I have I want every young or old man to know about THOMAS SLATER, Box 978

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TINETEENTH YEAR begins Monday, Aug. 31st. The course, well known for its success in preparation for college or business, is adapted to the needs of each pupil. Board low. Addaess Principals

The first bailot stood Fowler 67, Known to all. Having nothing to King 29, Maxwell 34, Wilcox 24, Koonce 21.

Known to all. Having nothing to FIVE HUNDRED bushels Wonderful PEAS at 75 cents per bushel. Address Jas. A. Harris, Z. M. JEFFREYS. Goldsboro, N. C.

Sale of Valuable Iron Mining Property and City Lots.

By virtue of the decree, and pursuant to the orders of the Superior court of Gaston county, in the case of Bal-lard & Wiley, trustees of B. L. Duke vs. the Bessemer Mining Company and others, the undersigned receivers and others, the undersigned receivers and commissioners, appointed by said court, will on Tuesday, the 8th day of September, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Bessemer Mining Company, in Bessemer City, N. C., seil at public auction to the highest bid-der, on the terms hereinafter named, the entire property, real and personal and mixed and assets of every kind and description, belonging to the Bes-semer Mining Company, corporation, consisting of about seventeen (1,700) hundred acres of land in and near the town of Bessemer City, N. C., lying on both sides of the Charlotte and Atlanta division of the Southern Rail-way, and constituting the valuable mining plant of said Bessemer Min-ing Company. Machinery, tools and appliances, office furniture and fix-tures, ores on hand, etcs., to be sold in a body as a whole. A full, complete and more particular description of said lands and mineral and timber rights, easements and privileges may be found on reference to the several deeds to said Bessemer Mining Com-pany for the same, which are in the possession of the undersigned, and are duly registered in the office of the Branch Pharmacy, cor. Fayetteville and Martin Sts.—Phone 197.

Martin Sts.—Phone 197.

Martin Sts.—Phone 197. Gaston, in the State of North Carolina, obtained by said Bessemer Min-ing Company, from the following named corporations and individuals, to-wit: From the Bessemer City Mining & Manufacturing Company; from the Consolidated Manufacturing Company; from the Fidelity Bank of Durham, N. C., trustees; from J. A. Smith and wife; J. A. Pinchback; R. D. Ormond and wife; Benjamin Ormond and wife; Jacob Ormond and others. At the same time and place the un-dersigned will offer for sale at public auction as aforesaid, a very large num-ber of city lots belonging to said Bessemer Mining Company, located in said town of Bessemer City, N. C., and suitable for building lots, for residence and business purposes, laid down upon W. R. Richardson's survey and map of Bessemer City, N. C., which will be designated and pointed out to pur-chasers on the day of sale. Also the Fire Clay" tract of land in Cleveland county, referred and conveyed to said Bessemer Mining Company by said Bessemer City Mining & Manufacturing Company by the deed registered in book No. 20 (Deeds), page 523, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Gas-ton county, and also described in the

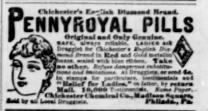
> county, in book No. "B. B.," of Deeds, Terms of sale: One-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money to be paid within twelve (12) months from and after the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale on the deferred payment. Possession to be given the purchasers on eccipt by the undersigned of the onethird cash payment on the purchase money, and the purchaser to be thereafter responsible for, and liable to pay all taxes assessed against the property purchased by him, and title deeds withheld as security for the deferred payment. It will be optionary with rchasers to anticipate and pay the deferred payments of the balance of the purchase money at any time after the day of sale, and within the twelve months aforesaid, and thereby stop the accruing of interest on the deferred

payment.

deed to said J. A. Smith from R. N. Patterson and others, dated March

concerning said property, and the sale thereof, may be obtained on application to the undersigned. Dated July 3, 1896. J. S. CARR, of Durham, N. C., E. T. Carrington, of Bay City, Mich., Receivers and Commissionres.

Any further information desired



WALTER R. HENRY, Attorney at Law, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Mecklenburg, Union, Cabarrus, Cleveland, Lincoln, Gaston, Catawba and Iredell, the United States Court and the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

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tion of the Third Congressional dis-trict met in Clinton. Every county was represented. Many delegates were Cure is taken internally, catairn senga-constitutional disease, requires a con-stitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directr respective voting precincts on lourney to Irvington yesterday they in nomination: W.R. Henry, Angus and August 29th, to recommend didates for the various county of car because they were not accusmet according to appointment in Smithfield, August 22. The convenpresent at an early hour and the dele-gations from Sampson and other countomed to such luxury, and wanted was nominated on the eleventh ballot. tion was called to order by the chair-man, and the object of the meeting New Hanover and Pender counties ties also went separately into secret caucus to decide upon candidates.

All delegates then met in secret caucus, and it was ascertained that were not represented. J. B. Schulken. explained. of Columbus, was nominated for elec By motion a committee was appointed to confer with the Executive Committee of the Republican party for the purpose of effecting co-operation there were several candidates for the money by his genits, did not appear to notice this self-denial, but Mr. Sewall, who is accustomed to all forms of luxury, seemed inclined to protest against such Democratic simpowers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address, F. J. Cheney & Co., have been but for the fact that Dr. Cy Thompson had just been placed on the State ticket, otherwise he would have protest against such Democratic simplicity.

BRYAN CHALLENGE TO M'KINLEY.

Democratic Champion Will Debate Only

With the Obtoon.

Thursday and was called to order by a called L. C. Caldwell to the chair as temporary chairman. Messrs. J. F. Click, of the Hickory Mercury, and G. Ed Kesler, of the Concord Vestibule, were appointed temporary secretaries and the temporary secretaries and the temporary secretaries and the temporary organization was afterwards. been nominated by acclamation no doubt. At 1 o'clock Mr. H. E. King, Sold by Druggist. 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best. of Onslow, chairman of Congressional vention to order and introduced Rev One Honest Man, A. B. Crumpler who offered prayer. Chairman King then made a short DEAR EDITOR: Please inform porary organization was afterwards division of offices down the line. William J. Bryan threw down the gauntlet today to Major McKinley. It was a dignified challenge, for in it he refused to discuss the issues of the campaign with any person except the one that stands his equal in office-seeking ambition. He was asked if he intended to answer Mr. Cockran, and said in answer that he was receiving your readers that if written to conspeech and called John D. McDuffie, of Cumberland, to act as temporary fidentially, I will mail in a sealed chairman, and James O. Matthews, of letter the plan pursued by which I Sampson, to act as temporary secre-tary. The various committees were was permanently restored to health tary. The various committees were then chosen and pending their reports and manly vigor, after years of suf-

nated For Congress on The 49th Ballot-R. G. Maxwell Elector.

and entertaining speech, after which

Koonce 21. money. Address Jas. A. Harris,
The 30th stood Fowler 62, King 50, Box 805, Delray, Mich. [ap961y]

(Continued from first page.)

resident land owners to London and nothing going back, the country has been impoverished like a field from which all the crops are cut and rothing returned. which all the crops are cut and nothing returned. In like manner today the South and the West are impoverished by all the profits of agriculture being taken to London and New York. in the shape of excessive transporta-tion charges and nothing being returned, or spent among us, the South and West are rapidly being reduced to the condition of Ireland.

In honest fact, the railroad commissions of the several States have served only as buffers to protect the railroads from real criticism by the people, and from direct legislation to reduce their rates, while the States have uselessly taxed themselves to pay the several commissions' salaries to seem to do

In the public distress, we demand in the public distress, we demand real relief, and we must have it, and pass, as he is one of the few officers expressly provided by the State with

kings have, in combination with oth-

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided (Chicago R. R. vs. Wellman 143 U. S. and in superal other. ery freight rate should be cut in two. It is what has been done with our produce and will simply restore railroad charges to their former basis. Can the railroad stand it? Upon the basis of watered stock, making the railroad patrons pay dividends and interest on three or four Mines the value of the railroad, they cannot. But upon the legal requirement of moderate interest on the real value of railroad patrons and interests on stock and bonds on three or four times the value of railroad. The interest on the real value of railroad interests on stock and bonds on three or four times the value of the real value of railroad. Said he:

OUNTY GOVERNMENT.

The act of the last General Assembly shall pass such a general state ute on this subject as to take from such corporations doing business in North Carolina, and with restoring to the right of local stelled in person to their county commissioners and just bill. On being told that the bill had property, they can. Besides the dividends and interests on stock and bonds on three or four times the value of North Carolina as well as with our hearty approval, and we pledge the Peoples Party to the continued support and maintenance of that legislation, and warn the voters of the peocles are the property, are not all the present of the property, are not all the present of the property, are not all the present of the desired delay and nothing more. The bill was copied nothing more. The bill was copied to their doing business to take from such corporations doing business in North Carolina, and wither and self-government by the election of the state the privilege of carrying on business in North Carolina, and wither and of the property of the property of the property of the respective counties, and the safe government by the election of their county commissioners and just because of the provided and co-opporation doing business in North Carolina, and wither and of the property of the property of the property of the respective counties, and the property of the property of the prop bonds on three or four times the value of the property, are not all the present in its bounds. Said he:

"It might as well be withdrawn. It place, the freight shippers and passengers are taxed to pay enormous salaries to railroad officials, ranging from sites to railroad officials, ranging from \$\text{A., (naming a prominent man) why,} \text{ LEGAL TENDER MONEY.} \text{ all evidences of debt, and make an that legislation, and warn the voters of the necessity of preventing injurity ike all other big railroad systems, that three or four honovary sub presidents at approximate salaries, each equipmed with palace car and staff of servants, and a host of their officials with high accordinates with moderate salaries, the real work is done by hard working subordinates with moderate salaries. In addition, the traveling and shipping public moderate salaries. In addition, the traveling and shipping public moderate salaries from the parameters of the salaries of the savers of the salaries of the savers of the salaries of the Governor and other offices of the parameters of the salaries of the Governor and other state offices are oldered out of the prosperity to the wealth produce of the savers are oldered out of the prosperity to the wealth produce of the charge against those who do the salaries of the Governor and other state of the salaries of the Governor and other state of the salaries of the Governor and other states of the salaries of the Governor and other states of the salaries of the Governor and other states of the salaries of the Governor and other states of the salaries of the Governor and other states of the salaries of the Governor and other states of the salaries of the Governor and other states of the salaries of the Governor and other states of the Governor and other stat manager, President Spencer, while his, like all other big railroad systems, has SUCH CATTLE late the salaries of railway official

reasonable railroad rates.

unless they can be paid inside the 6 per cent. interest upon the real value

down the rates. The Supreme Court of the United States in many cases has

Here may be noted another favorite and freight shipper. One railroad will lease another. The leased road is only entitled to rates that will produce not exceeding 6 per cent. on the value of its property and these rates should not have the relief in their own hands. be increased by leasing to another, yet the lessee road will put its rates so high as to earn not only the 6 per cent. contracted for as rent but 6 per road commissions, and has itself precent. to 20 per cent, additional for itself besides the high salaries to the great officials, newspapers and lobbies of the lessee. The is making the control of the lessee. This is making the people pay the renbuild a road, taxes the people an additional 6 per cent. to 20 per cent. on a paper capital. Reduce the charge a fares and freights to the legitimate per cent, on the cost of the leased there should at least be a "ratchet and roads and we would cease to see petition stifled by leasing rival roads.

If the people insist on the relief they are entitled to there is scarcely a pas-senger or freight rate that cannot be of being too benevolent to the public cut in two. Two (2) cents per mile is the highest that can fairly be allowed for first class fare on any railroad and on most of them economists asy that on most of them economists say that one cent per mile would pay a fair interest on the property actually used. We should make fewer millionaires: railroad salaries would be more mod erate, railroads would run fewer newspapers and lobbies. But on the other
hand, the country would be prosperous. Instead of a few cars haif filled

New York Journal, potatoes are
burned as fuel. Ontario county
potatoes are worth only 84 cents a
ton, while coal costs \$5 a ton. The with people, and a large part of them with free passes in their pockets, there would be more trains and cars, filled with people. The freight rates would not afford a few residents of New York and London palaces with all fluential papers in Nebraska, writes their adjuncts. "Where low browed baseness wafts perfume to pride but there would be countless thousands of "You cannot conceive the awful to place the responsibility for existhappy homes when the producer can get his produce to market without a.! the margin being taken off to pay for

THE REMEDY.

How can these moderate rates be obtained? Clearly experience has dem-onstrated that we cannot get them from the railroads themselves nor from the railroad commissions, either State or National. The remedy is by rates to on an average one-half those now exacted to accord with the doubled value of money and the halving the

prices of our produce 2. More powers should be given the commissions with stricter enalties for their non observance of

their regulations. 3. Free passes should be vigorously forbidden, as is now done by the Constitution of New York and several

And lastly, railroad commissions should be made independent of cor-

would wish to see it broken up. Chief Justice Maxwell, of Nebraska, discusses this subject and the remedy for it in a ate number of the American Law Review. He calls attention to the fact that very recently the Governors of Illinois and Missouri were forced to call special sessions because the corporation lobbies had defeated neces-sary legislation at the regular session.

the election of members of the legisla-ture, be pointedly called to the fact that the most potent lever of the cor-porotion lobby is the free pass. As these favors are not sent to members before they become such, and cease when they cannot vote longer on railroad measures, that fact alone should prevent acceptance by any member The excuse is "they all do it," and hence an aroused public conscience must procure an act forbiding free passes. This the people have now forced into the Constitution of New ork and several other States. A simlar provision should be in every State Constitution. There is no excuse in any member of a legislature taking a free not its phantom.

What is the remedy? The remedy is to cut the rates and exactly in proportion as these multi-millionaire railroad kings have, in combination with oththe free pass is the railroad lobbyist's ers of their kind, cut the prices of our strongest pull. A railroad official has produce.

are as numerous as their salaries are on yestertay he asked for a pass for exorbitant. J. Pierpont Morgan pays, himself, his wife, his sister, his two out of this levy upon the poor South-children and his aunt, and do you ern people, \$50,000 a year to his chief think such d-deattle as that will vote

In Wellman's case, 143 U.S. Re orts, the court says that the power the legislature to cut down and fix of the roads, to which point and below all railroad charges "is not subservient it the legislature has power to cut to the discretion of the railroad corthe salaries and other railroad expenses being collected out of the peo-ple by one of their own creatures, their representatives, in legislature assembled, have a right to supervise

and pass on all railroad salaries and expenses when they come to fix the reasonable rates the railroads shall be allowed to charge. The people thus In the South one great railroad sys tem has been more considerate of the high rates of 80 per cent. though it has been charged-I know not how benefit of an order reducing rates, pawl" to prevent their going up again The railroad companies having voluntarily reduced rates are estopped t say the new rates are not high enough

They have never been accused of not WALTER CLARK.

daigua farmers at 3 cents a bushel. increase an hundred fold, carrying In the Genesee county, says the with it the greatest prosperity to that potatoes are worth only \$4 cents a ton, while coal costs \$5 a ton. The ruin and desolation that is being wrought by the gold power and its they urge before the Inter-State

State saying that hundreds of farmers have not had one cent of money in their pockets for weeks. What few things they can buy are procured by trading eggs or small farm State jurisdictions. products at the country store. They

Mountain Route and Texas and Pacific Railway.

Southeast, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th, same. at one fare for the round trip.

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THE ELECTION LAW. We hereby reaffirm our fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and a fair count in all The Supreme Court of the United States has decided (Chicago R. R. vs. Wellman 143 U. S. and in several other cases) that rates which will allow a moderate rate on the actual value of the railroad property are valid. In the last North Carolina, was in the case it sustained a passenger fare of the committee, but it was not allowed to pass being staten from the provision in the New York Constitution, was in the count in the State ball of a lar count in all counts for trial cections held in North Carolina; and the elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the Genderal Courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign correctly provided for the count in the state elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the Genderal Courts to the Federal courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign correctly provided for the count in the state elections held in North Carolina; and the election law passed by the Genderal Courts for trial wherein the plaintiffs are poor persons and defendants rich foreign correctly portions, on application of defendants, and the election held in North Carolina; and the election hall in North Carolina; and the election have passed by the Genderal Courts to the Federal courts for trial courts for trial courts and the election have passed by the Genderal Courts for the federal courts for the federal courts for trial courts for the provision in the New York Constitution, was in the election have passed by the Genderal Courts for the election held in North Carolina; and the election have passed by the Genderal Courts for the election have passed by the Genderal Courts for the election have passed by the Genderal Courts for the election have passed by the Genderal Courts for the election have passed by the Genderal Courts for the election have p

increase the efficiency of our public poration which may by exorbitant schools and insure the most compe-and unreasonable salaries, or in some tent and effective supervision. We tent and effective supervision. other improper way, transfer its earnunnecessary expenses need not be considered by the legislature in fixing

other improper way, transfer its earntings into what it is pleased to call 'optings into what it is pleased to call 'opgrating expenses.'" In other words, should invite and secure, as far as possible, the co-operation of the leadng teachers and educators of the State

> JUDICIARY. Our judiciary should be lifted above the plane of partisan politics.

> n framing and perfecting the school

We favor the establishment of

of the State now on our statute books, and call the attention of the people to the fact that official action in this regard is not in harmony with the ultra gard is not in harmony with the ultra anti-trust sentiment heretofore and now being expressed by the leaders of the Democratic party.

RAILROADS. We favor the establishment of such uitable and low freight rates and of government obligations. charges for products shipped from North Carolina as will enable shippers taking care of their own interests or and producers to realize at least a fair remuneration after costs of such ship-

ments have been deducted. We call especial attention to the rightful powers of ossibilities of the trucking industry ject of taxation. People are starving in New York in Eastern North Carolina, an industry and potatoes are sold by Canalaigua farmers at 3 cents a bushel.

In the Genesee county, says the starting in Lastern North Carolina, an industry which, but for the extortionate try which, but for the extortionate the starting of the common carrier, would aligue farmers at 3 cents a bushel.

In the Genesee county, says the starting of the government for the safe deposit of the savings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

In the Genesee county, says the starting of the government and held for actual settlers only.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS, with it the greatest prosperity to the same and that postal sayings banks be established by the government for the for actual settlers only.

parasites is awful to contemplate.

The editor of one of the most inof extortion and discrimination with poverty of the people in every section of this State. I received yestor fighting the battles of the people terday a letter from a prominent cit- before the Inter-State Commerce Comzen in the northern part of the mission are inadequate for that purpose, that they make recommendation to the General Assembly of amend-

d, That we recommend a conact of the legislature as to rates within the States, and by act of Congress as to Inter-State rates, which acts should 1. Cut down passenger and freight the Excursion to Texas via the Iron rates to on an average one half three.

Messited Takes and the remedy is by products at the country store. They are traveling back to the age of barter. The traveling back to

We favor a law forbidding the givof free passes to public Tickets will be on sale from the and forbidding their receiving the NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD LEASE.

We condemn the lease of the North Carolina Railroad to the Southern Reade House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Reade House, Chattanooga, Tenn.

For Over Fifty Years MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS sacrificed; but we also, in most emshould be made independent of corporate influence, as far as possible, by being in all cases, made elective by the people instead of by the legislature. The railroad lobby cabnot control elections by the people as easily as it can have a deciding influence in a legislative caucus.

There is no influence more debasing in legislation than that of the lobby.

Every well wisher of his country

Should be made independent of corporate influence, as far as possible, by has been used by MILLIONS of MOTHERS sacrificed; but we also, in most emphatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the proper legal channels, of this transactive.

Every well wisher of his country

There is no influence more debasing in legislation than that of the lobby.

Every well wisher of his country

Short time only. Order at time.

Address, The Caucasian, will the attention of the phatic terms condemn the hasty and secret manner in which it was done several years before the former thirty years' lease, by its terms, would have expired. We call the attention of the people of the State to the fact that some mysterious power has prevented an investigation through the property yielding an incomplant of the least of the land should not be monopolized for speculative purposes.

"All lands now held by railroads and therefore the land should not be money.

"All lands now held by railroads and therefore the land should not be money.

"All lands now held by railroads and therefore the land should not be money.

"All lands now held by railroads and therefore the land should not be money.

"All lands now held by railroads and therefore the land should not be money.

"All lands now held by railroads and therefore the land should not be money.

"All undiffication to secure a home, and investod for secure at time for the land

PEOPLES PARTY STATE PLATFORM. tion, which was so universally con-The Peoples Party platform of North Carolina, in convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 13th day of August, Rafeigh, on the 13th day of August, 1896, hereby reaffirms its unqualified allegiance to the principles of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the control of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the control of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the control of the party, and hereby approves the platform of the control of the party, and the control of the party and the control of the contr investigate this transaction, and to the end that the interests of the State 6. The arbitrary course

> action. REMOVAL OF CASES.

of two cents per mile. Upon the same to pass, being stolen from the files no basis, every passenger and nearly every passenger and nearly every freight rate should be cut in two. It is what has been done with our resulted in the desired delay and produce and will simply restore rails nothing more. The bill was conied

We favor the exercise by the State the oppressed masses, and to check to some extent the scramble for office,

of the State as rapidly as a proper regard for the interests of the tax payers and the resources of the State will permit. We also favor such revision restore the government intended by the fathers and for the welfare and prosperity of this and future generations, we demand the establishment of an economic and financial system which the communication of the state of permit. We also favor such revision nancial system which shall make us masters of our present school system as may be so four own affairs, and independent of to build up one industry at the expense uropean control by the adoption of the of another.

1. We demand a National meney, safe and sound issued by the general government only without the intervention of banks of issue, to be a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, so that a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution hay be made direct to the people and brough the lawful disbursement of the gov-

coinage of silver and gold at the present le-gal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the

1. Transportation being a means of extisan basis; to the end that all may be ac-corded the same treatment in transporta-tion, and that the tyranny and political power now exercised by the great railroad corporations, which results in the impair-ment if not the destruction of the political rights and personal liberties of the citizens, may be destroyed. Such ownership is to be accomplished gradually in a manner con-sistent with sound policy.

stent with sound policy.

2. The interest of the United States in the 2. The interest of the United States in the public highways built with public moneys, and the proceeds of extensive grants of land to the Pacific railroad should never be alienated, mortgaged or sold, but guarded and protected for the general welfare, as provided by the law of preprinting such publicades. ed by the laws of organizing such railroads The foreclosure of existing lines of the United States on these roads should at once fol ments to existing laws, to the end that low and fairer rates may be established, both in the State and Interstate of sales of companies, and at the foreclosure sales of said roads the government shall purchase the same if the becomes necessary to protect its interest therein or if they can be purchased at a reasonable price; and th pe purchased at a reasonable price; and the government shall operate said railroads as public highways for the benefit of the whole people and not in the interest of the few, under suitable provisions for protection of life and property; giving to all transportation interests and privileges and equal rates for fares and freight.

3. We denounce the present informers

3. We denounce the present infamous schemes for refunding these debts and demand that the laws now applicable thereto be executed and administered according to their true intent and spirit.

4. The telegraph, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission.

tem, being a necessity for the transmission of news should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of people. LAND. The true policy demands that the na-tional and State legislation shall be such as will ultimately enable every prudent and industrious citizen to secure a home, and

and grants to the Pacific Railroad compan-es have, through connivance of the Interior department, robbed multitudes of actual conadide settlers of their homes and miners f their claims, that we demand legislati

of their claims, that we demand legislation by Congress which will enforce the exemp-tion of mineral land from such grants after, as well as before patent.

3. We demand that bonafide settlers on all public lands be provided free homes and be provided for in the national Homestead law, and that no exception be made in the case of Indian reservations when opened for settlement, and that all lands not now patented come under this demand.

DIRECT LEGISLATION. 4. We favor a system of direct legislation

GENERAL PROPOSITIONS. and Vice-President and United States Sena-tors by a direct vote of the people.

2. We tender to the patriotic people of Cuba our deepest sympathy in their heroic struggle for political freedom and indepen-dence, and we believe the time has come when the United States, the great Republic of the world, should recognize that Cuba is and of right ought to be a free and inde-pendent State.

3. We favor home rule in the Territories and the District of Columbia, and the early and Vice-President and United States Sena-

and the District of Columbia, and the early admission of Territories as States.

4. All public salaries should be made to correspond to the price of labor and its pro-

In times of great industrial depression labor should be employed on publi

d untrammeled ballot are essential to a vernment of, for, and by the people, the oples Party condemns the wholesale sys-The removal of cases from the State Peoples Party condemns the wholesale sy courts to the Federal courts for trial tem of disfranchisement adopted in son States as un-Republican and un-Dem and we declare it to be the duty of the several State legislatures to take such action as will secure a full, free and fair ballot and an honest count.

organization will maintain, we recognize that the great and pressing issue of the pending campaign upon which the present Presidential election will turn is the financial question, and upon this great and specific issue between the parties, we cordially invite the aid and corporation of all lowers.

pendence, as a basis for a republican form of government that might be

silver coins of the United States (including the trade dollar) a legal tender for the payment of debts, and that this right be inforced by the passage of an appropriate act by the General Assembly.

Some extent the scramble for office, state to easy seven addresses and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculatives purposes, whether of the books, and besides have The CAU-CASIAN sent to any seven addresses and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculatives purposes, whether of the books, and besides have The CAU-CASIAN sent to any seven addresses and preserve these rights under a republican form of government, private monopolies of public necessities for speculatives purposes, whether of the books, and besides have The CAU-CASIAN sent to any seven the books, and besides have The CAU-CASIAN sent to any seven the books, and besides have The CAU-CASIAN sent to any seven the books, and besides have The CAU-CASIAN sent to any seven the books, and besides have The CAU-CASIAN sent to any seven the casian sent to any seven the books, and besides have The CASIAN sent to any seven the books, and besides have The CASIAN sent to any seven the books, and besides have The CASIAN sent to any seven the seven the seven the casian sent to any seven the seven the casian sent to any seven the books, and besides have the casian seven the casian sent to any s

We demand a graduated income tax. That our national legislation

shall be so framed in the future as not (d) We believe that the money the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people and hence we demand that all nation al and state revenues shall be to the necessary expenses of the gov-

ernment economically and honestly administered. (e) We demand that postal savings ings of the people, and to facilitate AND SODA.

or construct and operate a sufficient mileage of railroads to effectually control all rates of transportation of payment of its obligations shall use its options as to the kind of lawful money in which they are to be paid and we denounce the present and preceding administration for surrendering this option to the holders of government obligations.

a just and equitable basis.

(b) The telegraph and telephone, like the postoffice system, being a necessity for the transmission intelligence, should be owned and operated by the government in the interest of the postoffice. a just and equitable basis.

the people. 7. We demand a graduated income tax to be end that aggregated wealth shall bear ts just proportion of taxation and we denounce the Supreme court, relative to the nounce the Supreme court, relative to the held by corporations for speculative neone tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an inspection of the constitution and that no land shall be an inspection of the constitution and the constitu income tax law, as a misinterpretation of the constitution and an invasion of the their needs as carriers, and all lands of these deserves to be robbed and rightful powers of Congress over the sub- now owned by aliens should be re-

States senators by a direct vote of the hange and a public necessity, the govern-nent should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people on a non-par-isan basis; to the end that all may be ac-senator from each shall be elected by equal voting population, and that a senator from each shall be elected by the people of the district.

> DIRECT LEGISLATION. Relying upon the good, common sense of the American people, and believing that a majority of them, when uninfluenced by party prejudice, will vote right on all questions submitted to them on their merits; and further to effectually amphibiate the periodic. to effectually annihilate the pernicious lobby in legislation, we demand direct legislation by means of the initiative

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6. The arbitrary course of the courts in assuming to imprison citizens for indirect contempt and ruling by injunction, should be prevented by proper legislation.

7. We favor just pensions for our disabled Populist literature before election.

Now to get down to plain horse YOU WILL NEED PRINTING! sense business. Every one of the two 9. While the foregoing propositions constitute the platform upon which our party stands and for the vindication of which its try who will co-operate with us will be

HOW YOU MAY CO-OPERATE.

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In order to keep our public servants that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that among the liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, delights, that among the liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure the liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that the pursuit of happiness, that to secure the liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure the liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure the liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure the liberty and t papers in America—or you can have the books, and besides have THE CAU-

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2. We demand the free and unrestricted ment for the safe deposits of the save BAKING POWDER, GLOSS STARCH

the issue by the United States, of interest level of prices of labor and production.

4. We denounce the sale of t We condemn the Democratic administration in North Carolina for its failure to execute the anti-trust laws of the State now on our statute books, and that no more bonds be issued executed at the attention of the statute of the statu the Joan of Arc trade-mark. These goods are all guaranteed absolutely BILL HEADS,

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Fifteen thousand people hear Hon, William J. Bryan, of Nebrasfor President. It was the night of August 12th, and was the largest gathering of the kind ever seen in the United States, Mr. Bryan was enthusiasstically received and wildly cheered.

On the platform, besides Mr. Bryan and Hon. Arthur Sewall, of Maine, the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, were distinguished Democrats from every part of the country. It was the grandest reception ever

accorded any candidate. The following is Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance in full:

"Mr. Chairman, gentlemen of the committee and fellow citizens: "I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the Notification committee and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive ery arm uplifted for his injury the epithets, but they may rest assured humblest citizen who lives beneath the that no language, however violent. mo invective, however vehement, will Dead us to depart a single hair's remedied by the people who suffer breadth from the course marked out from the effects of such legislation, by the National convention. The citizen, either public or private who assails the character and questions the patrictism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

"It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety: and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor, for the time being to represent, not only meditate upon the rights of property, an atta but are the foes of social order and National honor. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every purpode which animates them, and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated, with admir- this same court sustained without a and with an which cannot be surpassed, both the most identical with the one recently Distinctions in society will alsaid l'quality of talents, of educaf wealth cannot be produced tion or i institutions. In the full enby hun of the gifts of heaven and joymer superior industry, economy and virthe, every man is equally en-

### titled to protection by law.' OBJECTS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

· "We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our cam- platform. maign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot

be trusted than those who toil, none are less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned.' I repeat his language with unqualified approval and join with him in the which he added, namely: 'Let power which they already possess and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of the decision of the Supreme Court. advancement against such as they, and In a government like ours every public to fix new disabilities and burdens official is a public servant, whether he upon them, until all of liberty shall holds office by election or by appointbe lost.' Those who daily follow the ment, whether he serves for a term of injunction: 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread,' are now, as they ever have been, the bulwark of law and order-the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace and its surest defenders in time of war.

"But I have only read a part of Jackson's atterance-let me give you his conclusion: 'But when the laws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages artificial distinctions- to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges-to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful-the humble members of society-the farmers, mechanics and the day laborerswho have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the CLASSES AGAINST THE MASSES.

OKS,

ERS

"We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritismthey have read our platform. Nor are eve surprised to learn that we must in this campaign, face the hostility of

crowded | We are content to have the co-operathe vast amphatitheatre of Madison tion of those who desire to have the Square Garden, New York, and sixty government administered without fear thousand surged up and down outside or favor. It is not the wish of the genthe walls of the great building, to eral public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker ka, accept the Democratic nomination | members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such taxes as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government is not only to avoid wrong-doing, but that it should also prevent wrong-doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveller, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others.

The commandment "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to'the great as well as the small; to the strong as well as the weak; to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from evflag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

#### THE INCOME TAX.

"The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name of Anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the Supreme Court. The party is simply to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge?

"For a hundred years the Supreme court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some twenty years ago, dissenting voice an income tax law aland spirit of government. He overthrown. Has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial st under every just govern- precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible; the late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a re-hearing.

"While the money question overshadows all the other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago

"A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes insure to the vicious the fruits of a and collects from other citizens less virtuous life; we would not invade the than their share, is simply an indirect home of the provident in order to means of transferring one man's propsupply the wants of the spendthrift; erty to another man's pocket, we do not purpose to transfer the re- and while the process may be quite wards of industry to the lap of indo- atisfactory to the men who escape the lence. Property is and will remain just taxation, it will never be satisfacthe stimulus of endeavor and the com- tory to those who are overburdened. pensation for toil. We believe, as as- The last income tax law, with its exserted in the Declaration of Independ- emption provisions, when considered ence, that all men are created equal; in connection with other methods of but that does not mean that all men taxation in force, was not unjust to are or can be equal in possessions the possessors of large incomes, beability or in merit; it sim- cause they were not compelled to pay ply means that all shall stand equal a total Federal tax greater than their before the law, and that government share. The income tax is not new, nor officials shall not, in making, constru- is it based upon hostility to the rich. ing or enforcing the law, discriminate The system is employed in several of the most important nations of Europe. "I assert that property rights, as Every income tax law upon the statute well as the rights of persons, are safe books in any land, so far as I have been in the hands of the common people. able to ascertain, contains an exemp-Abraham Lincoln in his message sent tion clause. While the collection of an to Congress in December, 1861, said: income tax in other countries does not living are more worthy to make it necessary for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the income tax as an assault upon the well to do.

"Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax are of surrendering a political by the National convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from years or during good behavior, and the people have a right to criticise his offiial acts. "Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism; for government exists in jealousy and not in confidence"-these are the words Thomas Jefferson, and I submit that they present a truer conception of popular government than that entertained by those who would prohibit an unfavorable comment upon a court decision. Truth will vindicate itself; only error fears free speech. No public official who conscientiously discharges his duty as he sees it will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

ecific legislation necessary to restore standard possibly can. an advocating the doctrine of non-inmin advocating the doctrine of nonmin advocation by the
monutary to its ancient position by the
monutary to its ancient pos

metallism, to which the efforts of the

forts of the government should be ment of international bi-metallism, it the powerful support of the money- of all other forms of property. owning and the money-changing classes, and it cannot stand for one classes, and it cannot stand for one that it was a mistake to demonetize vantages of a gold standard, but these day in any nation in the world. It silver, but insist that we should subers upon that issue.

"There can be no sympathy or co-

cates of bi-metallism. Between bimetallism-whether independent or international-and the gold standard, there is an impassable gulf. Is this quardennial agitation in favor of international bi-metallism conducted in good faith or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact desirous of securing bi-metallism, we may expect them to admit the evils of a gold standard and defend bi-metallism as a system. If, on the other hand they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of lism, I am justified in suggesting that number.

foreign nations can be obtained. Those standard with less injury to the people A monetary system which is pecuniwho represented the minority senti-ment in the Chicago convention oppos-ed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on of gold, depresses prices and transfers ment to those who create the nation's the ground that in their judgment, it to the pockets of the creditor class an wealth. would retard or entirely prevent the unearned increment, the influence of this establishment of international bination must not be thrown upon the appeal to those who hold fire and life side of gold unless we are prepared to government should be steadily direct- accept the natural and legitimate coned. When they asserted that the ef- sequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock steadily directed toward the establish- of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; there- icy holders. they condemned monometallism. The fore, the crusade against silver must gold standard has been weighed in the inevitably raise the purchasing power balances and found wanting. Take from of money and lower the money value

"Our opponents sometimes admit was fastened upon the United States mit to present conditions rather than bank depositors know that under a without discussion before the people, return to the bi-metallic system. They gold standard there is increasing danand its friends have never yet been err in supposing that we have reached willing to risk a verdict before the votstandard; we have not reached the to collect their assets; and they still end. The injury is a continuing one further know that, if the gold standoperation between the advocates of a and no person can say how long the ard is to continue indefinitely they universal gold standard and the advo- world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money.

"The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver-using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress.

"So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

"Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of "Those who hold as a permanen nearly every class of society. Recognizinvestment the stock of railroads and ing the disposition of the individual of other enterprises-I do not include voter to consider the effect of any those who speculate in stocks or use proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the inside advantage in contracts are infinancial policy outlined in the Chicago jured by a gold standard. The rising a gold standard under cover of a declara- platform, believing that it will result tion in favor of international bi-metal- in the greatest good to the greatest these enterprises without reducing

arily advantageous to a few syndicates has less to commend it than a system

"Our opponents have made a special insurance policies, but these policy holders say that since the total premiums received exceed the losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the pol-

#### ALL CLASSES SUFFER.

"Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly paappeals will be in vain, because savings ger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expen-

"It is only necessary to note the in creasing number of failures in order tknow that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. The business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannosell, and if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptey.

stock holdings as a means of obtaining dollar destroysothe carning power of their liabilities, and, as dividends can-

cause of bad debts than it can gain by the increase in purchasing power of its capital and surplus. "It must be admitted, however, that

banks combine the business of a and broker with ordinary banking business and these may make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate bank-ing business. As long as human ha-ture remains as it is there will always be danger that, unless restrained by the public opinion or legal enactment those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves, in a certain condition may yield to the temptation to bring about that condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of governnent is to prevent men from injuring one another and never was that duty more important than to-day. It is not strunge that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the gov-ernment in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy ad-ministered in behalf of all the people would make our government indepen-dent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY.

"Let me say a word, now, in regard to certain persons who are pecuniarily benefited by a gold standard and who favor it, not from a desire to trespose upon the rights of others, but because of the circumstances which surround them. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sherman said, 'The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators suppose. Our own and other nations have wone through the operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprisé, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual prop erty. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?

"As I have said before, the salaried officer referred to must be the man whose salary is fixed for life, and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions.

"When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people except the capitalist, those out of debt, and those who stand in a position similar to him, he is stating a truth, which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter a careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency. But the principle which he set forth applies, if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

"Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the House of Representatives on the 7th of Feb., 1878, he said: 'I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property, except those invested, which yield fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property.

"Is it strange that the 'holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money' can regard the destruction of silver with complacency? May we not expect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving to money a 'dispropor-tionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property?' H the relatively few whose wealth consists largely of fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance been satisfied, the stockholders must the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves pend upon business conditions, and from the disastrous consequences of

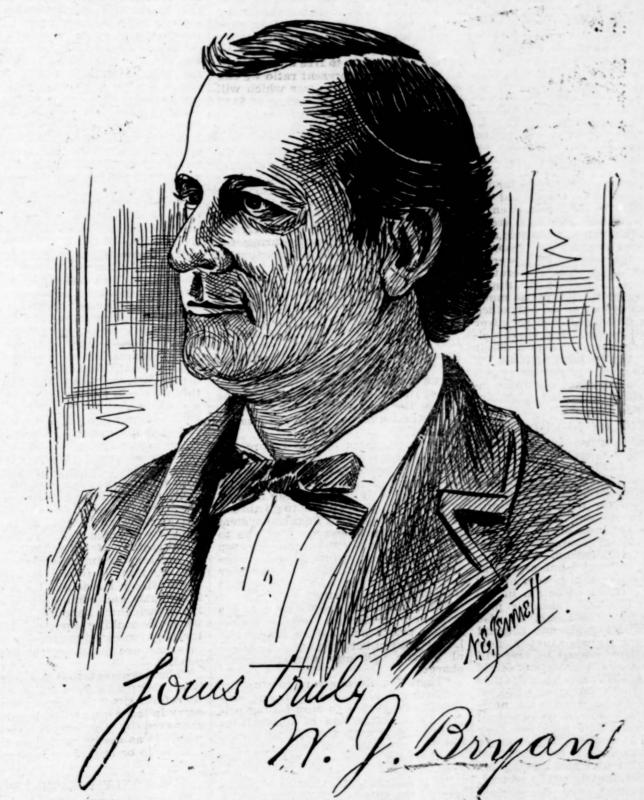
PROSPERITY OF THE MASSES.

"The people who must purchase money with the products of toil stand Official salaries, except the salaries in a position entirely different from of those who hold office for life, must, the position of those who own money in the long run, be adjusted to the or receive a fixed income. The well-beconditions of those who pay the taxing of the nation—aye, of civilization ites, and if the present financial policy self—depends upon the prosperity of continues we must expect the contest the masses. What shall it profit a between the taxpayer and the tax-eater to increase in bitterness. man to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such a "The professional classes-in the dollar lowers the standard of civilizamain-derive their support from the tion and brings distress to the people? producing classes, and can only enjoy | What shall it profit us if, in trying to prosperity when there is prosperity raise our credit by increasing the puramong those who create wealth.

"I have not attempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which? those debts must be paid? If it is will be able to apply the principles asserted, as it constantly is asserted. that the gold standard will enable us "It must also be remembered that it to borrow money from abroad, I reply is the desire of people general that the restoration of bi-metallism ly to convert their earn-ings into real or personal property. and property, and thus permit an era This being true, in considering any of prosperity which will enable the temporary advantage which may come American people to become loaners of from a system under which the dollar money instead of perpetual borrowers. rises in its purchasing power, it must Even if we desire to borrow, how long not be forgotten that the dollar cannot can we continue borrowing under a lutely just standard of value. Under organizations and presented to Con- erty sells for less than formerly. Hence, of property, weakens the foundation

"It is sometimes asserted by our op certainly see the injustice of the legis-ponents that a bank belongs to the lation which gives them this advantage debtor class, but this is not true of any over those whose incomes depend up

to say while the bank owes a large upon justice and equity, I appeal to amount of money to its depositors it them to consider the interests of posnot only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depositors, but in addition thereto, has enough to cover its capital and surplus. When the



honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

# AN HONEST DOLLAR.

An absolutely honest dollar could not vary in its general purchasing power; is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power.

"Professor Laughlin, now of the University of Chicago, and one of the highest gold-standard authorities, in his work on bi-metallism, not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in value, but expressly asserts "that there is no such thing as a standard of value for future payments, either in gold or silver, which remains absolutely invariable." He even suggests that a multiple standard, wherein the unit is "based upon the selling prices of a number of articles of general consumption," would be a more just standard than either gold or silver, or both, because "a long time maturity by the same purchasing power as was given in the beginning."

"It cannot be successfully claimed parties—have not only declared for bi- makes a nearer approach to stability,

# GOLD AND THE FARMER.

"The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at whole-"What is the test of honesty in sale and buy at retail they have lost money? It must certainly be found more than they have gained by falling in the purchasing power of the dollar, prices and besides this, they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been it would be absolutely stable when perceptibly decreased although it remeasured by average prices. A dollar quires more of farm products now which increases in purchasing power than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed \$1,000 is still compelled to pay \$1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollar with

which to pay the debt-"Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standard?

# HOW WAGE-EARNERS SUFFER.

"The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard, and have expressed themselves upon the subject with contract would thereby be paid at its great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 that monometallism or bi-metallism was signed by the representatives of or any other system gives an abso- all, or nearly all, the leading labor buy more than formerly, unless prop- system which, by lowering the value oth monometallism and bi-metalllism, gress. Wage-earners know that while if will be seen that a large portion of upon which credit rests? THE PARAMOUNT QUESTION.

"Now let me ask you to consider the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with power of the dollar invest. who support the Chicago platform endorse all of the quotation from Jack-son—the latter part as well as the former part.

Now let me ask you to consider the dollar, invests it with paramount question of the campaign—the dollar; they know that employ-tends the mints to its unlimited coinget the dollar; they know that employ-tends the mints to its unlimited coinget the dollar; they know that employ-tends the mints to its unlimited coinget the dollar; they know that employ-tends the mints to its unlimited coinget the dollar; they know that employ-tends the mints to its unlimited coinget the dollar; they know that employ-tends the dollar the dollar the dollar; they know the dollar the dollar the dollar the dollar the doll the entire history of the United States dollars. Bi-metallism is better than less certain. A gold standard encourhas ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—
the Democratic, Populist and Silver purchasing power—but because it the other hand, the restoration of bimetallism, but have outlined the to honesty, to justice, than a gold because, when prices are steady or rising, money cannot afford to lie idle

not be paid until fixed charges have

bear the burden of hard times. "Salaries in business occupations dethe gold standard both lessens the a rising standard? amount and threatens the permaneucy of such salaries.

eater to increase in bitterness.

classes-in fact, I have only had time to mention a few-but each person stated to his own occupation.

solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities. That is will not listen to arguments based

those who are wronged to-day. "As against the maintenance of a gold disastrous. standard, either permanently or until "I do not agree with the Secretary other nations can be united for its that it was wise to follow a bad prepure silver as the first silver dollar in the United States. coined at our mints-retain their present weight and fineness.

"The theoretical advantage of the bimetallic system is best stated by a opponents have suggested no feasible European writer on political economy, plan for avoiding the dangers which who suggests the following illustra- they fear. The retirement of the tion: A river fed from two sources is greenbacks and Treasury notes would fed from one source—the reason being same policy which now leads the Secthat when one of the feeders is swol- retary of the Treasury to redeem all river which has but one feeder must is demanded, will require the redemprise or fall with that feeder. So in tion of all silver dollars and silver of metallic money receives contribu- and Treasury notes are withdrawn tions from both the gold mines and from circulation. More than this, if the silver mines, and, therefore, varies the government should retire its paper less; and the dollar, resting upon two and throw upon the banks the neces-

rests on one metal only. DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

"If there are two kinds of money the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine which side the should be given Under tity of either metal can have the same If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be phrases? made, it is reasonable to suppose that cheaper metal if one metal is when the creditor has the option, the istrative policy. metals are drawn apart; whereas, REAL EFFECT OF BI-METALLISM when the debtor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law; provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore interested in having the option exer-

themselves to maintain the parity be-tween gold and silver at the legal ratio, apply the law of supply and demand whereas they might find a profit in to silver when we say that a new driving one of the metals to a demand for silver created by law will well as to contracts between individ- almost without limit, provided they uals. A government obligation is sim- can be sold at a price sufficient to ted by Congress in 1878, expressly as- tity now in hand and in annual proserted the right of the United States duction, it follows that legislation can to redeem coin obligations in stand-fix the ratio between them.

# THE GOLD WITHDRAWALS.

testimony before the committee:

at the option of the holder of the paper, and if any Secretary had afterward attempted to change that policy and force one ground only—namely, that the one in this country who waited gold, supply of silver available for cointhing in exchange for it.

children's children, may, through the and especially if he had made that at- United States. operation of this same system, be made tempt at such a critical period as we to pay tribute to the descendants of have had in the last two years, my judgment is it would have been very

overthrow, the Chicago platform pre-cedent, but from his answer it will sents a clear and emphatic demand for be seen that the fault does not lie with the immediate restoration of the free the greenbacks and Treasury notes, and unlimited coinage of silver and but rather with the executive officers gold at the present ratio of 16 to 1, who have seen fit to surrender a right without waiting for the aid or consent which should have been exercised for of any other nation. We are not ask- the protection of the interests of the ing that a new experiment be tried; we people. This executive action has alare insisting upon a return to a finan-ready been made the excuse for the cial policy approved by the experience ssue of more than \$250,000,000 in bonds, of history and supported by all the and it is impossible to estimate the prominent statesmen of our nation amount of bonds which may from the days of the first President hereafter be issued if this policy is condown to 1873. When we ask that our tinued. We are told that any attempt mints be opened to the free and un- upon the part of the government at limited coinage of silver into full legal this time to redeem its obligations in tender money, we are simply asking silver would put a premium upon gold, that the same mint privileges be ac- but why should it? The Bank of corded to silver that are now accorded France exercises the right to redeem to gold. When we ask that this coin- all bank paper in either gold or silver, age be at the ratio of 16 to 1 we simply and yet France maintains the parity ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar-which, be it remem- of 151/2 to 1, and retains in circulation bered contains the same amount of more silver per capita than we do

GOLD OFFERS NO RELIEF. "It may be further answered that our more uniform in volume than a river not protect the Treasury, because the len the other may be low; whereas, a government paper in gold, when gold the case of bi-metallism; the volume certificates in gold, if the greenbacks metals, is less changeable in its pur- sity of furnishing coin redemption, the chasing power than the dollar which banks would exercise the right to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option, just as the government ought to exercise it now.

A PREMIUM ON GOLD.

"The Government must either exerise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenioption | ent, or it must retire all the silver and the silver certificates from circulation and bi-metallic system, gold and silver are leave nothing but gold as legal tender linked together by law at a fixed ratio money. Are our opponents willing to and any person owing any quan- outline a financial system which will carry out their policy to its legitimate converted into full legal tender money. conclusion, or will they continue to cloak their designs in ambiguous

"There is an actual necessity for bihe will require the debtor to pay in metallism as well as a theoretical dethe dearer metal if there is any percep- fence of it. During the last twentytible difference between the bullion three years legislation has been creatvalues of the metals. This new de- ing an additional demand for gold, and mand created for the dearer metal, this law-created demand has resulted will make that metal dearer, while the in increasing the purchasing power of decreased demand for the cheaper each ounce of gold. The restoration metal will make that metal cheaper of bi-metallism in the United States still. If, on the other hand, the debtor will take away from gold just so much exercise the option, it is reasonable of its purchasing power as was added to suppose that he will pay in the to it by the demonetization of silver percenti- by the United States. The silver dol bly cheaper than the other. But the lar is now held up to the gold dollar demand thus created for the cheaper by the legal tender laws and not by metal, will raise its price while the redemption in gold, because the standlessened demand for the dearer metal and silver dollars are not now redeemwill lower its price. In other words, able in gold either in law or by admin-

"We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth \$1.29 per ounce in gold throughout the world. This proposition is in keeping with natural cised by the debtor. Indeed there can laws, not in defiance of them. The be no such thing as real bi-metallism best-known law of commerce is the unless the option is exercised by the law of supply and demand. We recognize this law and build our argument "The exercise of the option by the upon it. We apply this law to money debtor compéls the creditor classes, when we say that a reduction in the whether domestic or foreign, to exert volume of money will raise the purpremium if they could then demand raise the price of silver bullion. Gold the dearer metal. The right of the and silver are different from other debtor to choose the coin in which commodities, in that they are limited payment shall be made extends to ob- in quantity. Corn, wheat, manufacligations due from the government as tured products, etc., can be produced ply a debt due from all the people to stimulate production, but gold and one of the poeple, and it is impossible silver are called precious metals, beto justify a policy which makes the cause they are found, not produced. interests of the one person who holds These metals have been the objects the obligation superior to the rights of anxious search as far back as hisof the many who must be taxed to tory runs, yet, according to Mr. Harpay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was vey's calculation, all the gold coin of at a premium, it was never contended the world can be melted into a 22-foot that National honor required the payment of government obligations in silinto a 66-foot cube. Because gold and ver, and the Matthews resolution, adop- siler are limited, both in the quan-

"Any purchaser who stands ready to "Upon this subject the Chicago plat take the entire supply of any form reads: "We are opposed to the given article at a certain price policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the falling below that price. So United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

the dolligations of the dolligations of the government can fix a price for gold and silver by creating a demand greater than the supply. International bimetallists believe that several nations, by entering into an agreement to coin at a fixed ratio all the gold and silver "It is constantly assumed by some presented, can maintain the bullion that the United States notes, com- value of the metals at the mint ratio. monly called greenbacks, and the Treas- When a mint price is thus established, ury notes, issued under the act of it regulates the bullion price, because 1890, are responsible for the recent any person desiring coin may have the drain upon the gold reserve, but this bullion converted into coin at that assumption is entirely without founda- price, and any person desiring bullion tion. Secretary Carlisle appeared be- can secure it by melting the coin. The fore the House Committee on Appro- only question upon which internationpriations on January 21, 1895, and I al bimetallists and independent bimetquote from the printed report of his allists differ is: Can the United States by the free and unlimited coinage of Mr. Sibley: I would like to ask you silver at the present legal ratio create (perhaps not entirely connected with a demand for silver which, taken in the matter under discussion) what ob- connection with the demand already jection there could be to having the in existence, will be sufficient to utioption of redeeming either in silver or lize all the silver that will be presengold lie with the Treasury instead of ted at the mints? They agree in their defence of the bimetallic principle, Secretary Carlisie: If that policy had and they agree in unalterable oppo-been adopted at the beginning of re-sition to the gold standard. Internatsumption-and I am not saying this onal bimetallists cannot complain for the purpose of criticising the action that free coinage gives a benefit to of any of my predecessors, or anybody the mine owner, because international else—but if the policy of reserving to bimetallism gives to the owner of silthe government, at the beginning of ver all the advantages offered by inresumption, the option of redeeming dependent bimerallism at the same in gold or silver all its paper presented, ratio. International bimetallists can-I believe it would have worked bene- not accuse the advocates of free silver ficially, and there would have been of being "bullion owners who desire no trouble growing out of it, but the to raise the value of their bullion."
Secretaries of the Treasury from the or "debtors who desire to pay their beginning of resumption have pursued debts in cheap dollars:" or a policy of redeeming in gold or silver, "demagogues who desire to cur-

come their own children and their or gold upon a man who wanted silver, age is too large to be utilized by the

WE CAN USE ALL THE SILVER.

In discussing this question we must

consider the capacity of our people to use silver and the quantity of sil-

ver which can come to our mints. It must be remembered that we live in a country only partially developed, and that our people far surpass any equal number of people in the world in their power to consume and produce. Our extensive railroad development and enormous internal commerce must also be taken into consideration. Now, how much silver can come here? Not the coined silver of the world, because almost all of it is more valuable at this time in other lands than it will be at our mints under free coinage. If our mints are opened to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio, merchandise silver cannot come here, because the labor applied to it has made it worth more in the form of merchandise than it will be worth at our mints. We cannot even expect all of the annual product of silver because India, China, Japan, Mexico and all the silver-using countries must satisfy their annual needs from the annual product; the arts will require a large amount, and the gold standard countries will need a considerable quantity for subsidiary coinage. We will be required to coin only that which is not needed elsewhere; but, if we stand ready to take and utilize all of it, other nations will be compelled to buy at the price which we fix. Many fear that the opening of our mints will be followed by an enormous increase in the annual production of silver. This is conjecture. Silver has been used as money for thousands of years, and during all that time the world has never suffered from an over-production. If, for any reason, the supply of gold or silver in the future ever exceeds the requirements of the arts and the needs of commerce, we confidently hope that the intelligence of the people will be sufficient to devise and enact any legislation necessary for the protection of the public. It is folly to refuse to the people the money which they now need for fear they may hereafter have more than they need. I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at \$1.29

per ounce, measured by gold. FALL IN THE PRICE OF SILVER.

"Some of our opponents attribute the fall in the value of silver, when measured by gold, to the fact that during the last quarter of a century the world's supply of silver has increased more rapidly than the world's supply of gold. This argument is entirely answered by the fact that, during the last five years, the annual production of gold has increased more rapidly than the annual production of silver. Since the gold price of silver has fallen production. Prices can be lowered as effectually by decreasing the demand for an article as by increasing the supply of it, and it seems certain that the fall in the gold price of silver is due to hostile legislation and not to natur-

"Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all legislation to prevent it and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad, now, but it must continue to go abroad as long as the present financial system is adhered to, unless we continue to borrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil; because the amount borrowed, together with interest upon it, must be repaid in appreciating dollars.

"The American people now owe a large sum to European creditors, and falling prices have left a larger and larger margin between our net national income and our annual interest charge.

"There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is to stop falling prices. The restoration of bimetallism will not only stop the falling prices, but will, to some extent, restore prices by reducing the world's demand for

"If it is argued that a rise in prices lessens the value of the dollars which we pay to our creditors, I reply that, in the balancing of equities the American people have as much right to favor a financial system which will maintain or restore prices as foreign creditors have to insist upon a financial system that will reduce prices. But the interests of society are far superior to the interest of either debtors or creditors, and the interests of society demand a financial system which will add to the volume of the standard money of the world, and thus restore stability to

# A FIFTY CENT DOLLAR.

"Perhaps the most persistent misepresentation that we have to meet is the charge that we are advocating the payment of debts in fifty cent dollars. At the present time and under present laws a silver dollar when melted, loses nearly half its value, but that will not be true when we again establish the mint price for silver, and leave no surplus silver upon the market to drag down the price of bullion. Under bi-metallism silver bullion wiil be worth as much as silver coin, just as gold bullion is now worth as much as gold coin, and we believe that a silver dollar will be worth as much as a gold dollar.

"The charge of repudiation comes with poor grace from those who are seeking to add to the weight of existing debts by legislation which makes money dearer, and who conceal their designs against the general welfare un-

der the pretense that they are upholding public credit and national honor. "In answer to the charge that gold will go abroad, it must be remembered that no gold can leave this country until the owner of the gold receives something in return for it which he would rather have. In other words, when gold leaves the country those who formerly owned will be benefitted. There is no process by which we can be compelled to part with our gold against our will, nor is there any process by which silver can be forced upon us without our consent. Exchanges are matters of agreement, and if silver comes to this country under free coinage it will be at the invitation of some one in this country who will give some-

"Those who deny the ability of the United States to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the present legal ratio without foreign aid point to Mexico and assert that the opening of our mints will reduce us to a silver basis and raise gold to a premium. It is no reflection upon our sister Republic to remind our people that the United States is much greater than Mexico in area, in population and in commercial strength. It is absurd to assert that the United States is not able to do anything which Mexico has failed to accomplish. The one thing necessary in order to maintain the parity is to furnish a demand great enough to utilize all the silver which will come to the mints. That Mexico has failed to do this is not proof that the United States would also fail.

WHY WAIT FOR OTHER NATIONS? "It is also argued that, since a number of nations have demonetized silver, nothing can be done until all of those nations restore bi-metallism. This is also illogical. It is immaterial how many or how few nations have open mints, provided there are sufficient open mints to furnish a monetary deand for all the gold and silver available for coinage.

"In reply to the argument that improved machinery has lessened the cost of producing silver, it is sufficient to state that the same is true of the production of gold and nothwithstand-

ing that gold has risen in value. "As a matter of fact, the cost of production does not determine the value of the precious metals, except as it may affect the supply. If, for instance, the cost of producing gold should be reduced 90 per cent without any increase in the output, the purchasing power of an ounce of gold would not fall. So long as there is a monetary demand sufficient to take at a fixed mint price all of the gold and silver produced, the cost of production need not be considered.

"It is often objected that the prices of gold and silver cannot be fixed in relation to each other, because of the variation in the relative production of the metals. This argument also overlooks the fact that, if the demand for both metals at a fixed price is greater than the supply of both, relative production becomes immaterial. In the early part of the present century the annual production of silver was worth, at the coinage ratio, about three times as much as the annual production of gold; whereas, soon after 1849, the annual production of gold became worth about three times as much at the coinage ratio, as the annual production of silver; and yet, owing to the maintenance of the bi-metallic standard. these enormous changes in relative production had but a slight effect upon

the relative values of the metals. "If it is asserted by our opponents that the free coinage of silver is intended only for the benefit of the mine owners it must be remembered that more during the last five years than it | free coinage cannot restore to the ever fell in any previous five years in | mine owners any more than demonetithe history of the world, it is evident | zation took away, and it must also e remembered that the loss which the demonetization of silver has brought to the mine owners is insignificant compared with the loss which this policy has brought to the rest of me world.

The restoration of silver will bring to the people generally many times as much advantage as the mine owners can obtain from it. While it is not the purpose of free coinage to specially aid any particular class, yet those who believe that the restoration of silver is needed by the whole people should not be deterred because an incidental benefit will come to the mine owners. The erection of forts, the deepening of harbors, the improvement of rivers, the erection of public buildings-all these confer incidental benefits upon individuals and communities, and yet these incidental benefits do not deter us from making appropriations for these purposes whenever such appropriations are necessary for the public

"The argument that a silver dollar is heavier than a gold dollar, and that, therefore, silver is less convenient to carry in large quantities, is completely answered by the silver certificate, which is as easily carried as the gold certificate or any other kind of paper

# THE ONLY PROPER RATIO.

"There are some who, while admitting the benefits of bi-metallism, object to coinage at the present ratio. If any are deceived by this objection, they ought to remember that there are no bi-metallists who are earnestly endeavoring to secure it at any other ratio than 16 to 1. We are opposed to any change in the ratio for two reasons-first, because a change would produce great injustice and, second, because a change in the ratio is not necessary. A change would produce injustice because, if effected in the manner usually suggested, it would result in an enormous contraction in the volume of standard money.

"If, for instance, it was decided by international agreement to raise the ratios throughout the world to 32 to 1, the change might be effected in any one of three ways:

"The silver dollar could be doubled in size, so that the new silver dollar would weigh thirty-two times as much as the present gold dollar; or the present gold dollar could be reduced one-half in weight, so that the present silver dollar would weigh thirty-two times as much as the new gold dollar; or the change could be made by increasing the size of the silver dollar and decreasing the size of the gold dollar until the new silver dollar would weigh thirty-two times as much as the new gold dollar. Those who have advised a change in the ratio have usually suggested that silver dollars be doubled. If this change were made it would necessitate the recoinage of four billions of silver into two billions of dollars. There would be an immediate loss of two billions of dollars either to individuals or to the Government. But this would be the least of inquiry. A shrinkage of one-half in the silver money of the world would mean a shrinkage of onefourth in the total volume of metallic money. This contraction, by increasing the value of the dollar, would virtually increase the debts of the world billions of dollars, and increase still more the value of the property of the world as measured by dollars. Besides this immediate result, such a change in the ratio would permanently de-crease the annual addition to the

into dollars twice as large, would make only half as many dollars.

ARGUMENTS FROM THE ENEMY. "The people of the United States would be injured by a change in the ratio, not because they produce silver, but because they own property and owe debts, and they cannot thus afford to thus decrease the value of their property or increase the burden of

"In 1878 Mr. Carlisle said: "Mankind crease of population and industry." repeat this assertion. All of the gold and silver annually available for coinage, when converted into coin at the present ratio, will not, in my judgment, more than supply our monetary

"In supporting the act of 1890,known as the Sherman act, Senator Sherman, on June 5, of that year, said:

"Under the law of February, 1878, the purchase of \$2,000,000 worth of silver bullion a month has by coinage produced annually an average of neary \$3,000,000 per month for a period of twelve years, but this amount, view of the retirement of the bank notes, will not increase our currency in proportion to our increasing population. If our present currency is estinated at \$1,400,000,000 and our population is increasing at the ratio of 3 per cent per annum, it would require \$42,000,000 increased circulation each year to keep pace with the increase of population; but, as the increase of population is accompanied by a still greater ratio of increase of wealth and business, it was thought that an immediate increase of circulation might be obtained by larger purchase of silver bullion to an amount sufficient to make good the retirement of bank notes and keep pace with the growth of population. Assuming that \$54,-000,000 a year of additional currency is needed upon this basis, that amount is provided for in this bill by the issue of Treasury notes in exchange for bullion at the market price." MORE AND MORE MONEY NEEDED.

"If the United States then needed more than forty-two millions annually to keep pace with population and busiiness it now, with a larger population, needs a still greater annual addition; and the United States is only one nation among many. Our opponents make no adequate provision for the

increasing monetary needs of the

"In the second place, a change in the ratio is not necessary. Hostile legis-lation has decreased the demand for silver and lowered its price when measured by gold, while this same hostile legislation, by increasing the demand for gold, has raised the value of gold when measured by other forms

"We are told that the restoration of gold with which to meet a gold consilver, than it is now when we are

all trying to secure gold. "The Chicago platform expressly declares in favor of such legislation as may be necessary to prevent, for the future, the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract. Such contracts are objected to on the ground that they are against public policy. No one questions the right of legislatures to fix the rate of interest which can be collected by law; there is far more reason for preventing private individuals from setting aside legal tender law. The money which is by law made a legal tender, must, in the course of ordinary business, be accepted by ninety-nine out of every hundred persons. Why should the one hundredth man be permitted to exempt himself from the general rule? Special contracts have a tendency to increase the demand for a particular kind of money, and thus force it to a premium. Have not the people a right to say that a comparalively few individuals shall not be permitted to derange the financial system of the nation in order to collect a premium in case they succeed in forcng one kind of money to a premium? FORECLOSURE OF MORTGAGES.

"There is another argument to which ask your attention. Some of the opconents of free coinage point to the fact that 13 months must elapse between the election and the first regular session of Congress and assert that themselves in favor of free coinage all loans will be withdrawn and all mortgages foreclosed. If these are merely prophecies indulged in by those who have forgotten the provisions of the Constitution it would be sufficient to remind them that the President is empowered to convene Congress in extra session whenever November the people, by their ballots man race. declare themselves in favor of the immediate restoration of bi-metallism, the system can be inaugurated within few months. If, however, the assertion that loans will be withdrawn and mortgages foreclosed is to prevent such political action as the people believe to be necessary for the preservation of their rights then a new and vital issue is raised. Whenever it is necessary for the people, as a whole, to obtain consent from the owners of money and the changers of money before they can legislate upon financial questions, we shall have passed from

"The people who, in 1776, rejected the doctrine that kings rule by right divine, will not, in this generation, ubscribe to the doctrine that money is omnipotent.

"In conclusion permit me to say a With this FORM BOOK, it don't word in regard to international bi-met-We are not opposed allism. to an international agreement ooking to the restoration of bi-metallism throughout the world. The advocates of free coinage have on all occasions shown their willingness to co-operate with other nations for the reinstatement of silver, but they are not willing to await the pleasure of other governments when immediate relief is needed by the people of the United States, and they further believe that independent action offers better assurance of international bimetallism than servile dependence up-on foreign aid. For more than twenty years we have invited the assistance crease the annual addition to the of European nations, but all progress world's supply of money, because the in the direction of international bi when coined metallism has been blocked by the

opposition of those who derive pecaniary benefit from the appreciation of

"How long must we wait for bi-metal. lism to be brought to us by those who profit by monometallism? If the double standard will bring benefits to our people, who will deny them the right to enjoy those benefits? If our opponents would admit the right, the abit. ity and the duty of our people to act for themselves on all public questions without the assistance and regardless. will be fortunate indeed, if the annual of the wishes of other nations, and production of gold and silver coin then propose the remedial legislation shall keep pace with the annual in which they consider sufficient, we could meet them in the field of honorable debate; but, when they assert that this nation is helpless to protect the rights of its own citizens, we challenge them to submit the issue to a people whose patriotism has never been appealed to in vain.

### AMERICANS MUST GOVERN.

"We shall not offend other nations when we declare the right of the American people to govern themselves, and, without let or hindrance from without, decide upon every question presented for their consideration. In taking this position, we simply maintain the dignity of seventy million citizens who are second to none in their capacity for self-government.

The gold standard has compelled the American people to pay an ever-increasing tribute to the creditor nations of the world-a tribute which no one dares to defend. I assert that national honor requires the United States to secure justice for all its citizens as well as do justice to all its creditors. For a people like ours, blest with natural resources of surpassing richness, to proclaim themselves impotent to frame a financial system suited to their own needs, is humiliating beyond the power of language to describe. We cannot enforce respect for our foreign policy so long as we confess ourselves unable to frame our own financial policy.

"Honest differences of opinion have always existed, and ever will exist, as to the legislation best calculated to promote the public weal; but, when it is seriously asserted that this nationmust bow to the dictation of other nations and accept the policies which they insist upon, the right of self-government is assailed, and until that question is settled all other questions. are insignificant.

### GREETING FROM THE WEST.

"Citizens of New have travelled from the centre of the continent to the seaboard that I might, in the very beginning of the campaign, bring you greetings from the people of the West and South and assure you that their desire is not to destroy but to build up. They invite you to accept the principles of a living faith rather than listen to those who preach the gospel of despair and adbi-metallism would be a hardship upon vise endurance of the ills you have. those who have entered into contracts The advocates of free coinage believe payable in gold coin, but this is a mis- that, in striving to secure the immediate take. It will be easier to obtain the restoration of bi-metallism, they are laboring in your behalf as well as in tract when most of the people can use their own behalf. A few of your people may prosper under present conditions, but the permanent welfare of New York rests upon the producers of wealth. This great city is built upon the commerce of the nation and must suffer if that commerce is impaired. You cannot sell unless the people have money with which to buy, and they cannot obtain the money with which to buy unless they are able to sell their products at remunerative prices. Production of wealth goes before the exchange of wealth; hose who create must secure a profit before they have anything to share with others. You cannot afford to join the money changers in supporting financial policy which, by destroying the purchasing power of the products of toil, must, in the end, discourage the. creation of wealth. I ask. I expect your co-operation. It is true that a few of your financiers would fashion a new figure - a figure representing Columbia, her hands bound fast with fetters of gold, and her face turned toward the East, appealing for assistance from those who live beyond the sea-but this figure can never express your idea of this nation. You will rather turn for inspiration to the heroic statue which guards the entrance to your city-a statue as patriotic in conception as it is colossal in proportions. It was the gracious gift of a sister republic, and stands upon a pedestal built by the American people. That figure is emblematic of the mission of our nation among the nations during that time in case people declare of the earth. With a government which derives its powers from the consent of the governed, secures to all the people freedom of conscience, freedom of thought and freedom of speech, guarantees equal rights to all and promises special privileges to none, the United States should be an example in all that is good and the leading spirit in every movement which has the public requires such action. If in for its object the uplifting of the hu-

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